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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. TO THE SENDER OF DEW DROPS. BY CAROLINE CHESEBRO.

Their beauty breaks upon my sight, As diamonds flashing in the light; But to my heart they are as "dew, Reflecting Truth and Love from you. I think not now of fairy times;

For me no sun of romance shines— The GENII GIFTS, and ANGEL TEARS. I weave no story for your praise;

This "dew" no sun absorbs from gaze-So let it with sweet influence rest Upon a weary, troubled breast. And from a sad and burdened heart, That fain would nobly bear its part,

From ev'n this heart's enwrapping snow A flower you know full well shall blow. Its perfume on the winter breeze. Must rise mid rocks and leafless trees

But, soaring on the wings of prayer, Shall it not shame the heart's despair The summer dow, exhaled, again Returns to earth, in gentle rain;

Unto my soul a second spring? Oh, wildly tossed this soul must be! No human voice says "Peace" to me, Nor to my Tempter cries "FORBEAR!
No hand averts the cross of care.

Shall not these blessed Dew Drops bring

Yet, shall the Wilderness not bloom? Hath Christ not risen from the tomb Behold, oh God of Love! and see

My need, my bitter need, of thee My Life, (the Dew of Fainting Night!) Impatient waits for Morning Light-Absorbs it from all proud desire Refine it with Thy altar fire! Canandaigua, Thanksgiving Night, November 27, 1851.

From Dickens's Household Words.

MR. BULL AT HOME IN THE MIDDLE AGES. We all know what delightful times the mediæval times were. We all know, on undeniable

authority, (if we would only believe it and act accordingly,) that to restore the mediæval times the only hopeful and thoroughly sensible thing left us to do in these degenerate days.

among our woods; but the Romans were very accustomed to the warm sky of the south; but, for all that, they were John Bullish, too, in one respect; what it was the custom to do, they thought could not be wrong. They built houses in Italy, of which the grand apartment had no roof, and had a rain-eistern in the middle of the floor; with little bed-rooms, very much like penitentiary cells, leading out of it. The grand apartment was the sitting-room, and study, and dining-room, and also kitchen: to do the Roman justice, however, we must add a bath to this ground-plan of his family mansion. It is very doubtful whether the Romans in Britain often allowed it to occur to them, that in our climate a parlor without a roof is open to wind, rain, fog, and other inconveniences. Sometimes, no doubt, a spirited proprietor roofed himself in; but we can imagine more than a few Romans of the true hereditary breed who scorned to let effeminacy lead them to the breach of a time-honored custom. Roof or no roof to his hall-atrium he called it-the Saxons called emphatically works, and honored with their verbal admiration by such names as the Ald-wark in York and the South-wark

he? He had been accustomed, in his home by the Baltic, to a two-roomed establishment, of which one was the cooking, feasting, and promiscuous sleeping room; the other was the private council chamber, and the place in which he and his chief retainers were littered down the property of the control of the Edwards; to which Harrison, the author of a "Devention of Brittaine." written in Queen Elization of Brittaine.

Travelling over the twelfth century, and a step farther, over the days of of Cœur de Lion, and John, and Magna Charta, we do not find

The King's houses at Kennington, Woodstock, Portsmouth, and Southampton, were all built after one fashion. There was the great hall, after one fashion. There was the great hall, with a high-pitched roof and a very muddy floor littered with rushes. The house had a door large enough for wagons to pass through, and window-holes unglazed, with badly-fitting wooden shutters; these windows being placed high, that the wind rushing through them might be kept as near the ceiling as possible. The walls were whitewashed, and the great hall, altogether, very much resembled a large harm. altogether, very much resembled a large barn. Where the hall was too broad for a roof to cover it, in a single span, pillars were raised of wood or stone; so halls, sometimes, were divi-ded into three aisles, like a church. Out of the hall, a door at one end led into a small stone

al cabinet at this period, we may as well put in the furniture. There were sometimes hang-ings on the wall. There was a bed; that is to say, there was a bench fixed in the ground, upon which were placed a mattress and bolster of rich stuff; so that his Majesty's sleeping acof rich stuff; so that his Majesty's sleeping accommodation may be likened, very fairly, to that sort of bed which is, now and then, in our own day, improvised by housewives for a supernumerary male guest on the sofa. In addition to this bed, the King's chamber contained also a chair, with its legs rammed into the also a chair, with its legs rammed into the cosy notions of King Henry the Third was, that a certain mantel-piece should be painted with a blue-nosed personification of winthat sort of bed which is, now and then, in our own day, improvised by housewives for a supernumerary male guest on the sofa. In addition to this bed, the King's chamber contained also a chair, with its legs rammed into the ground—a moveable chair being a special luxury, occasionally ordered. Nothing else was contained in the King's apartment, except his contained in the King's apartment, except his depth his clothes. This bed-in a ladies had the head of a demon to adorn the ladies and to contained in the King's apartment, except his box, in which he kept his clothes. This bedroom for a single gentleman had to be shared by the Queen; and it was not only a bed-room by night, but it was a parlor by day, when their Majesties had a desire for privacy, or when any state business of a private nature had to be transacted. In 1287, Edward the First and Queen Eleanor were sitting on their bed-side, attended by the ladies of the court, when

shing left us to do in these degenerate days. Let us be middle-aged or perish!

We will present the reader with a sketch of Mr. Bull at Home, after the manner of the Middle Ages. Mr. Bull's home shall be a medieval home; butoursketch of it shall not be, after the manner of the middle ages, false in drawing and extravagant in color. We will sketch correctly; coming fresh from the instruction of an able master, Mr. Hudson Turbours, who has lately published an elaborate work on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages."

Middle Ages."

The Romans of the court, when they narrowly escaped death by lightning.

The solar, generally, was the only portion of the pround-floor; having been originally elevated probably out of a desire, on some King's part, to escape ague and rheumatism. It was reached by stairs from the hall, or, perhaps oftener, by an external struction of an able master, Mr. Hudson Turbours, who has lately published an elaborate work on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages."

The solar, generally, was the only portion of the building not on the ground-floor; having been originally elevated probably out of a desire, on some King's part, to escape ague and rheumatism. It was reached by stairs from the hall, or, perhaps oftener, by an external staircease; in which last case his Majesty had another quality pertaining to a cockloft. In Rochester Castle, the chamber, and his Majesty ordered the construction of an outer stair, because he had been worried by the number of people developed from his descended from his descended from his descended from his descended from his chamber to his danced with a trap-door that Henry the Third ordered a house of deal to the solar chamber. Sometimes these stairs communicated with a trap-door that Henry the Third ordered a house of deal to the solar chamber. Sometimes these stairs communicated with a trap-door that Henry the Third ordered a house of deal to the solar chamber. Sometimes these stairs communicated with a trap-door that Henry the Third ordered a hous the sewery were kept household stores, and so forth. What a larder is, we know. But in

the great days of feasting, was there not a kitch-en? Why, sometimes there was a door which led from a temporary shed or lean-to, on the outer wall; or there were two or three wooden outer wan; or there were two or three wooden enclosures, without roofs, in the court yard; or, quite as frequently, the cooking took place in the court-yard in the open air. There were two courts, with pigs and fowls in one of them: and a fence or wall outside all, with a moat Posts and chains were often fixed round the hall porch, to keep out cattle. We must add the idea of a separate shed, used as a chapel. So lived the King, and so lived English Gen-

tlemen, in the days of Magna Charta. Some houses, however, were at that time raised; being the habitable part, all placed on the second story, and approached by a staircase, generally external. The hall furniture was very simple, consisting of a long table, sometimes of boards laid upon tressels, with the legs rammed well into the ground, and forms fixed into the ground in the same manner—now and then having backs. The floor was covered with dry ground-plan of a Roman's house remained the same, and it was always very solid in its structure. The remains of Roman towns and houses greatly edified the Saxons, whose taste ran for a less solid kind of house property. The Romans having made roads over the country, conmans having made roads over the country, conveyed stones from distant quarries, to give strength to the massive buildings, which the

arrangement.

In towns, the desire which men had to reside as the Ald-wark in York and the South-wark in London.

The Romans gradually went, the Saxons gradually came; and where the Saxon chieftain found a Roman house vacant, he would there of stone, but, in the great majority of cases, of wood and mud clay, thatched, perhaps the Baltic, to a two-roomed establishment, of which one was the cooking, feasting, and promiscous elections are represented by the state of the results of the state of the results of the state of the results of the re

at night, in a more select and exclusive man-ner. The old Roman house still left him a beth's days, looked back with much regret, as seaming-hall, and gave him increased private seconomodation. The family mannion of a Saxton than was built of the same wood that over breaking the same was the hall, with a fee lighted dense; "there was the hall, with a fee lighted in the centre, and a hole in the roof above to be done the centre, and a hole in the roof above to be on the south side of the odd palane, in which it was the same wood make, of corres, Saveral halls were to be feasted on the day of the odd palane, in which the same wood make, of corres, same the same than the same wood make the same than the same wood make the same than the same was the same than the same wood make the same than the same was the same than the same was the same than the same than the same than the same was the same than the feasting-hall, and gave him increased private accommodation. The family mansion of a Sax-on thane was built of the same wood that over-there were two halls in Westminster, a greater

In the year 1245, the predecessor of Edward step farther, over the days of of Cœur de Lion, and John, and Magna Charta, we do not find that there was much improvement in the houses of the people. Let us see what sort of house the King inhabited. It will help us to test the amount of comfort enjoyed by Mr. Bull.

In the year 1245, the predecessor of Edward the First had only one glass cup, which Guy de Roussillon had given to him. He sent it to Edward of Westminster, a famous goldsmith in his day, with orders to take off the glass foot, and to mount it on a foot of silver gilt; to make a handle to it answering to the foot; to make a handle to it answering to the foot; to surround it with silver-gilt hoops; and, having done this with all haste, to present it in his name to the Queen. Glass was first applied to windows in the churches and the monasteries; and although the Edwards and some of their chief nobles introduced glass into their own windows also, they did so sparingly, using it as so rare a luxury, that, in the best of palaces, there was but a glass window here and there, the other windows having wooden lattices or wooden shutters. The glass in a man's windows was a portion of his personal estate.

dows was a portion of his personal estate.

The Romans made good glass, and knew the use of it in windows. Brittle as glass is they put into it a terrible quantity of vin ordinates. Over the stone cellar was built a wooden chamber, also small, which was called the "solar." This was the royal sanctum, the loft in which his Majesty reposed. A British housemaid of this age would refuse to sleep in such a place. There was a clay floor, a window with a wooden shutter that let in the wind through all its chinks, (an extra charge was made to his Majesty, at Kennington, "for making the windows shut better than usual,") and there was a clumsy lath-and-plaster cone projecting from one wall, to serve the purpose of a chimney. To complete the picture of the royal cabinet at this period, we may as well put in the furniture. There were sometimes hangings on the wall. There was a hard the formal ings on the wall. There was a hard to say, there was a charge was say, there was a clamsy lath-and-plaster cone projecting from one wall. There were sometimes hangings on the wall. There was a hard the formal ings on the wall. There were sometimes hangings on the wall. There were sometimes hanging the population of funder the theop it stood firm under the blows that crushed the was not, on the whole, much cared about. Even in the reign of Edward the First, it cost but three-pence-halfpenny a foot, including the expense of glazing: three-pence-halfpenny being, it is remembered, equal to about four shilling.

no trace of a chimney is perceptible, because it was a common custom to attach it to the wall in the form of a light-plastered structure—a

passing up to chapel through his bed-room.

Deal wainscoting painted, especially painted green, and starred with gold or decorated with

pictures, began now to be adopted by the high and mighty. It was probably not carried higher than five or six feet. Hangings were not generally applied to private rooms, though they were used abundantly in churches on a festival; also, the outsides of houses in towns were covered with drapery on great occasions so that the streets were on each side thoroughly In the reign of Henry the Third, the first at-

empts were made at underground drainage.
The refuse and dirty water from the royal kitchens had long been carried through the great hall at Westminster; but the foul odors were said seriously to affect the people's health. An under-ground drain was devise o carry the offensive matter to the Thames. Furniture, at this more advanced period, till had to be made for its owner on the ses. In 1249, Henry the Third sent a writ by gift or purchase a great beech tree for the purpose of making tables for the royal kitchens. It was to be sent by water to London immeiately. There were fixed tables and forms in the great hall; the royal seat, sometimes of stone, being elaborately carved and painted. In the private chamber, forms and chairs were fastened round the wall; so the King and Queen and their attendants must have made rather a stiff party when they sat together. There were some moveable chairs; the Corona-tion chair, in Westminister Abbey, being one of them. Eleanor of Castile introduced for of them. Eleanor of Castile introduced for her own use carpets, to the scandal of the Londoners. Carpets, however, as church fur-niture, had long been known. Eleanor's fash-ion was not followed, even by Kings, until the succeeding century. The private chamber, when large, was sometimes divided into boxes by thin partitions, which kept the royal person more secluded. The bed of the King was a chursy sofa, to which by this time a canony clumsy sofa, to which by this time a canopy had come to be added. The King's mattresses bolsters, and pillows, were covered with silk or velvet. Sheets and counterpanes were used even by men quite in the middle class, and the royal outlay for table-linen leads one to sup-

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TERMS.

THE MS.

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TWO deliars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three slight manner in which houses are run up in five cents.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to and chain, that he might be ready to pull down any house that sinned against existing regulations.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS,

Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania avenue.

TERMS.

the middle ages, the great bulk of the house property in England was of this character. We talk glibly, in these present times, of the slight manner in which houses are run up in London. In the most flourishing period of draper's goods; and, at that period, such the chief town of England in those days. At Winchester, the old Anglo-Saxon capital, was the chief town of England in those days. At Winchester there was held yearly a great fair; and upon traders journeying to this fair with also were stored, by the by, almonds, sugar, spice, and all things nice which came under the title of stomatica.

Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania avenue. custom arose of sending five mounted sergeants at-arms to keep this pass during the continu-ance of this fair at St. Giles.

Of the districts uncovered by forests, a large part was occupied by fens and marshes, on which cranes and storks, both now extinct in this country, were plentiful. The roads were such as we should not now tolerate. There were no inns; monasteries were the halting were no inns; monasteries were the halting places of the traveller; he received there food and lodging gratis, and was sold provisions to take forward on his journey. Towns were generally walled; the chief towns, then, being, after London, Winchester, York Lincoln, Boston, St. Ives, Lynn, and Stamford. Dover and Dunwich were both important evaports, and Southampton already a thriving place. Yarmouth was starting into life through the here mouth was starting into life through the her-ring fishery, and Newcastle had just begun to profit by its coal. But over the whole country there was nothing like the hive of people which increase of wealth and population now supplies for the day's work of British Industry.

The whole population of London itself was under twenty thousand. "In the fourteenth afraid to go across the road to their collegiate lodgings with the church tower by a wooder

oridge.

The main traffic out of London was to Dover, and this road was worked by hackney men, who let a horse at Southwark for th stage to Rochester, where it was exchanged for another backney that went on to Canterbury, and so on. The charge was for each of those two stages sixteen pence; that is to say a sovereign in present money. Carts were also provided to transport the luggage; but the roads were so bad that in some districts it tian ladies had the head of a demon to adorn the handles of their looking-glasses, and to cheer their hearts by the suggestion of a contrast. These mantel-pieces did not always border flues. In many remains of this period, made a week to travellers. No cross-road could be attempted without the science of the strength could be attempted without the assistance of guide. Ladies of rank went out occasionally

> Castle, pickaxes were required, and ropes wherewith to pull the battering machines. He sent a royal order to the sheriffs of London to supply the necessary articles; they were not to be raised in London; and ropes and pick-axes were demanded of the sheriffs of Dorsetshire and other counties—immense trouble be-ing taken, throughout several counties, to exe-cute an order which two tradesmen would now receive as a trifling item in the routine of the

as they are, have been drawn from the estab-lishment of Kings, it will be easy to imagine what was the condition of the common people in this country during the blessed ages of romance and chivalry. Those wretched good old times! There is hardly a glory in them that that phantom emblem of good cheer, which we troll over with an oily chuckle when we sing about the monks of old, is-what? Cistertian monks of Wardon, in Bedfordshire, produced, at some early but uncertain time, a baking variety of the pear. It bore, and still bears, the name of the abbey; it figured on its armorial escutcheon, and supplied the contents of those Wardon pies so often named in old descriptions of feasts." The flagon of wine and the Wardon pie, what have they come to? Vin ordinaire in a wooden mug, and a quashy mess of baking pears under a pie-crust of the Middle Ages!

How Animals Cool Off. - Dr. Vanderburgh, in an address before the New York Academy of Medicine, as quoted in the New England Farmer, among other things says:

"The genus homo and the genus horse have double privilege of refrigeration, while all other animated beings have but one. You may be surprised to learn that no other beings sweat, except men and horses; and hence no other beings can cool themselves, when hot, by perspiration through the skin. The confirma-tion of this fact is found in the whole range of

tion of this fact is found in the whole range of comparative anatomy, where nature has furnished examples, on the most extended scale of magnitude, in the whole animal world, in the largest as well as the smallest of beings.

"In all the pachydermats, or thick-skinned animals, except the horse, are found no pores in the skin that exhale heat by perspiration, the envelope on all these animals being only a secreting surface, like others of the internal surface of the body. All the cleft-feet species, including those presenting feet with toes rounded and unprovided with claws—the elephant, rhinoceros, bison, mammoth, mastodon, buffalo, ox, swine, deer, as well as the lion, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, birds, squirrels, dormouse, opossum, raccon—all alike offer the same examples as the dog, that they have no other means of cooling themselves, when hot, except through the medium of the lungs, by respiration."

#### For the National Era. DEAD LETTERS. BY JANE REVENAUGH.

" Within a few weeks, four hundred thousand dead fornia.-NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Four hundred thousand tokens Sent to the loved in vain. Come back, with seals unbroken,

From many a happy household. They sought, with prayers and blossing The lost ones of the land—

To bring back holy memories Amid the toil and strife, The avarice and the treachery,

O! human love, how faithfully Thy words are written here, Folding with yearning tendernoss The absent-yet how dear.

Child of her hopes and fears: How many prayers went forth with him-Alas! how many tears He might have stayed her faltering steps

Down to death's hither shore He died upon the billowy sea-His mother went before. Her dying words, sent forth to him Just from the verge of heaven,

That might have lured him thitherward,

To stranger eyes are given. A strong man, worn and sunburnt, From the gold minos to the shore Went fifty leagues, with hopeful step,

To hear from home once more "No letter here"-how bitterly The words fell on his ear; Then for a moment o'er him came An agonizing fear.

His wife-whose very memory Had made his eyes grow dim With tears of manly tenderness-Had she forgotten him?

With heavy heart and doubtful sten The miner turned away : He never knew how sweet the words That came for him next day;

Words written from a faithful heart-Written, alas! in vain; From the far hills, the toil-worn man Had never come again.

Such are the proofs of yearning love, The words of kindly cheer-Dear tokens of remembrance-Fond friends have written here

How many eyes had brightened With the light of hope once more; How many hearts been lightened On that good-sended shore

And faltered by the way-Ye might have cheered, ye might have saved Why are ye here to-day? Why kept ye not your mission

To absent ones, still unforgot, Who watched and went for you? Some perished in the wilderness

Some, on the trackless sand; And some in fated ships went out. That never came to land. And many gained the goodly shere. Land of their wildest dreams,

And reaped rich harvests on her hills, And by her golden streams. But Death lurked in the dark ravines. And by the river side, And waited where the tide-washed sands

Uncounted treasures hide-And gathered in his harvest there Sickness and Want and Cold Crushed out the life of hardy mon-They died amid their gold.

The land they sought gave them alone A burial in her earth: Had been of little worth.

Better than all had been to them The pearl without a price, To cheer in life, to ope in death The gate of Paradise.

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The Democratic Sta Convention met on the 8th instant, and was ully attended. Hon. C. G. Atherton presided Hon. Noah Martin, of Dover, was nominated for Governor, and Asa P. Cate for Railroad Commissioner. Resolutions were adopted a irming their former expression of principles.
General F. Pierce was proposed for the Presidency.
The Convention then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Senate, on the 7th instant, elected Henry Wilson, Free Soil Co-alitionist, as President, and Mr. Underwood, of the same politics, as Clerk.

the same politics, as Clerk.

The House of Representatives organized by the election of N. P. Banks, Coalition, Speaker, by 201 votes, to 191 votes for Ensign H. Kellogg, Whig. Lewis Josselyn, Free-Soiler, was elected Clerk by 2 majority.

On the 8th instant a least statement of the statement o

On the 8th instant, a joint resolution, invitin Cossuth to visit Massachusetts as the guest of he State, passed both Houses of the Legisla The Legislature, on the 9th, elected six

fill the twelve vacancies in the Senate. MR. CLAY has not been in the Senate this ession. His health is said to be improving.

Democrats, five Free-Soilers, and one Whig, to

It is also reported that he prefers Gen. Cass as the next Democratic candidate for the Pres idency. Why not? NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Free Soil principles have made considerable progress in this State. The hardest things have been said here against

Abolitionists. The abuse they have met been of the most outrageous as well as of the lowest and vilest character. But now one of our Senators in Congress and half of our Rep-resentatives are Free-Soilers, and favorable to the principles of liberty. Ten years ago, the most hopeful friends of "those who in bondage most hopeful friends of "those who in bondage pine" could not have expected so much. We are still making progress. Some political editors are free to say that there has not as yet been the least danger of the dissolution of the Union—consequently, that the bluster at the South has been all moonshine. These editors talked quite differently a few years ago. Some of the Whigs have talked favorably of Webster for President; but they know that he, with the Fugitive Slave Law attached, would be a sinking concern to them. The leaders of the Democratic party pretend to support that law, but the number that is falling off or losing all interest in the party in consequence, to my per-

### UTAH TERRITORY.

The President on the 9th instant transmitte the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, in reply to the resolution of the House, asking all such information as the actual condition of things in the Territory | contingent expenses of the Legislature. of Utah, and especially to enable the House to ascertain whether the due execution of the laws of the United States has been resisted or ob- any official discussion of either the religious structed; whether there has been any misappli- faith or the moral habits of the people of cation of the public funds; and whether the Utah." He denies the truth of the charges personal rights of our citizens have been interfered with in any manner."

The following is a list of papers accompany ng the report of the Secretary of State to the

President of the — of January, 1852:

1. Mr. Bernhisel to the President of the United States, with enclosures, December 1, 1851.

2. Mr. Snow to the President of the United States, September 22, 1851.

3. Governor Young to the President of the

3. Governor Young to the President of the United States, October 20, 1851. 4. Report of Messrs. Brandebury, Brocchus, and Harris, to the President of the United States, December 19, 1851.
5. Mr. Harris to Mr. Webster, January 2

6. Mr. Harris to the President, with enclosures, January 2, 1852.
7. Mr. Bernhisel to the Prestdent of the United States, December 30, 1851.

8. Governor Young to the President of the United States, September 29, 1851.

9. Memorial signed by members of the Legislative Assembly of Utah to the President of the

United States, September 29, 1851.

1. The letter of Mr. Bernhisel states that the news of the passage of the bill organizing the Territory of Utah was greeted by the people with demonstrations of enthusiastic joy. He contradicts the statement of a judicial officer of the Government, dating from Salt Lake City, September 20, 1851, that the Government officers were treated with coldness, and the United States Government itself was denounced in the most disrespectful terms.

2. The letter of Mr. Z. Snow states that Judges Brandebury and Brocchus and Secretary Harris had left the Territory, but forbears to state the reasons.

3. Governor Young states that after the departure of Secretary Harris and the Judges, he took the liberty of appointing Doctor Willard Richards as Secretary pro tem.

4. The report of Messrs. Brandebury, Brocchus, and Harris, is a very long document, in which they enumerate the causes which compelled them to leave the country. They say : "We found upon our arrival that almost the

entire population consisted of a people called Mormons; and the Mormon Church overshad-owing and controlling the opinions, the actions, the property, and even the lives of its members; usurping and exercising the functions of legisla-tion and the judicial business of the Territory; organizing and commanding the military; dis-posing of the public lands, upon its own terms; coining money, stamped 'Holiness to the Lord,' and forcing its circulation at a standard fifteen or from citizens, not members; penetrating and supervising the social and business circles; and inculcuting and requiring, as an article of reli-gious faith, implicit obedience to the counsels of 'the Church,' as paramount to all the obli-

gations of morality, society, allegiance, and of law." They say their main reliance was upon Brigham Young, the Governor of the Territory, to effect a faithful administration of the laws, as they presumed he was well disposed towards the Government; but "he was jealous of his power as head of the Church, and hostile to the Government of the United States and its officers, coming there to perform this duty,

under the organic act." The declarations of leading men in the Territory are cited, as showing hostility to the United States Government-W. W. Phelps. one of the Regents of the Descret University declaring that "the Mormons were proscribed by the United States. He had two wives, others of his brethren had more, and brother Brig ham Young had still more; and none of them dare return to the United States with their families; for their dirty, mean, little, contracted laws would imprison them for polygamy."

"Brigham Young, the Governor, announce "Brigham Young, the Governor, announced, with great vehemence, from the stand and to individuals, while the feelings of the people were thus excited by such sentiments, 'that he had ruled that people for years, and could rule them again; that the United States Judges might remain in the Territory and draw their salaries, but they should never try a cause, if he could prevent it.'

"Another speaker already referred to stand

"Another speaker, already referred to, stand-ing second in the Church, [Heber C. Kimball,] encouraged by the example set him by the Gov encouraged by the example set him by the Governor, declared, in a speech at a public meeting, 'that the United States officers might remain in the Territory so long as they behaved themselves and paid their boarding; but if they did not, they (the Mormons) would kick them to hell, where they belonged.'

but rather than save it any other way, we will see it d-d first."

Gov. Young did not have the census taken, as required by the laws, but apportioned the up again to his property.

"Now, Tom, I've relieved you of any extra representatives and councillors without taking the census. A murder was committed in the Territory upon the body of James Munroe, a citizen of the United States; his remains were citizen of the United States; his remains were citizen of the United States; his remains were suit has to do for one year on my place."

Simon next walked up to the place where buried without an inquest, and the murderer

walked the streets without molestation.

"He [Gov. Young] was also authorized and required, by the same act, to appoint all officers not provided for in the bill, who should continue in office until the end of the first session of the Legislature. Yet there was not a sheriff, justice of the peace, or constable, in the Territory, legally qualified to act, when we left, (excepting one or two justices of the peace appointed a few days before,) and criminals went at large, untried and unpunished, so far as the United States Judges could interfere. The Church, as usual, punished some, as it was reported, and allowed others to go free."

The \$20,000 appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings, was used by the Governor in the payment of debts due by the Mormon Church.

Other charges are brought against the Mormon.

"Well, my dear," he said, chucking her under the chin, "keep up your spirits."

The involuntary look of horror, fright, and aversion, with which the girl regarded him, did not escape his eye. He frowned fiercely.

"None o' yer shines, gal; you's got to keep a pleasant face when I speak to ye; d'ye hear? And you, you old yellow poco moonshine," he said, giving a shove to the mulatto woman to whom Emmeline was chained, "don't you carry that sort of face. You's got to look chipper, I tell ye."

"I say, all on ye," he said, retreating a pace or two back, "look at me—look at me—look at me—look at me—look at me—look at me—look at tell ye."

"I say, all on ye," he said, retreating a pace or two back, "look at me—look at every pause.

As by a fascination, every eye was now directed to the glaring, greenish gray eye of Simon.

"Well, my dear," he said, chucking her under the chin, "keep up your spirits."

The involuntary look of horror, fright, and aversion, with which the girl regarded him, did not escape his eye.

"None o' yer shines, gal; you's got to keep a pleasant face when I speak to ye; d'ye hear?

And you, you old yellow poco moonshine." he said, giving a shove to the mulatto woman to whom

mon people, and the conclusion was forced

desires. New Hampshire will yet speak powerfully for Freedom, and cause tyrants to tremble.

JOSEPH FULLANTON.

upon the retiring officers, that it "is impossible for any officer to perform his duty, or execute any law not in sympathy with their riows are any law not in sympathy with their views, as the Territory is at present organized."

5. Mr. Harris transmits certain papers relating to the Secretary of State.

6. Mr. Harris requested Gov. Young to file certain executive documents, but no attention was paid to his request. He states the reasons may be in his possession, calculated to show which compelled him to decline paying the

7. Mr. Bernhisel does not feel himself authorized to "enter into, countenance, or admit, made by the returned officers, and will ask Congress to investigate them.

8. Gov. Young says that, owing to the "total miscarriage of instructions and blanks," the taking of the census has been delayed for a season. He says that "no people are more friendly to the Government of the United States than are the people of this Territory," [Utah.] 9. The memorial asks that new officers be

appointed as speedily as possible. For the National Rra. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER XXX. "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and

canst not look upon iniquity. Wherefore lookest thou on them that deal treacherously, and holdest thy tongue when the wicked devourest the man that is more righteous than he."—Heb. i, 13. On the lower part of a small, mean boat on the Red River, Tom sat-chains on his wrists, chains on his feet, and a weight heavier than chains lay on his heart. All had faded from his sky—moon and star; all had passed by him, as the trees and banks were now passing, to return no more—Kentucky home, with wife and children, and indulgent owners—St. Clare home, with all its refinements and splendors—the golden head of Eva, with its saint-like eyes—the proud, gay, handsome, seemingly careless, yet ever-kind St. Clare—hours of ease and indulgent leisure—all gone; and in place thereof, what remains?

It is one of the bitterest apportionments of a lot of slavery, that the negro, sympathetic and assimilative, after acquiring in a refined family the tastes and feelings which form the atmosphere of such a place, is not the less liable to become the bond slave of the coarsest and most brutal—just as a chair or table, which once decorated the superb saloon, comes at last battered and defaced to the bar room of some filthy tavern or some low haunt of vulgar de-bauchery. The great difference is, that the table and chair cannot feel, and the man canfor even a legal enactment that he shall be "taken, reputed, adjudged in law to be a chattel personal," cannot blot out his soul, with its

own private little world of memories, hopes, loves, fears, and desires.

Mr. Simon Legree, Tom's master, had purchased slaves at one place and another in New Orleans, to the number of eight, and driven them handcuffed, in couples of two and two, down to the good steamer Pirate, which lay at

and forcing its circulation at a standard fifteen or twenty per centum above its real value; openly sanctioning and defending the practice of rely sanctioning and defending the practice of the sancting of the came round, with that air of sancting the came round, with that air of sancting the rely sancting the came round, which is sancting of the level, ready for a trip up the Red River.

Having got them fairly on board, and the boat being off, he came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, which is sancting to the level, ready for a trip up the Red River.

Having got them fairly on board, and the boat being off, he came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, and the boat being off, he came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, and the boat being off, he came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, and the boat being off, he came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, and the boat being off, he came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, with that air of sancting of the came round, with the level, ready for a trip up the Red River.

cloth suit, with well-starched linen and shining boots, he briefly expressed himself as follows: "Stand up." Tom stood up.
"Take off that stock;" and as Tom, encum-

bered by his fetters, proceeded to do it, he assisted him by pulling it with no gentle hand from his neck, and putting it in his pocket. Legree now turned to Tom's trunk, which previous to this he had been ransacking, and, taking from it a pair of old pantaloons and a dilapidated coat, which Tom had been wont to put on about his stable work, he said, liberating Tom's hands from the handouffs, and pointing to a recess in among the boxes-

"You go there, and put these on." Tom obeyed, and in a few moments re-"Take off your boots," said Mr. Legree

Tom did so.
"There," said the former, throwing him a

"There," said the former, throwing him a pair of coarse, stout shoes, such as were common among the slaves, "put these on."

In Ton's hurried exchange, he had not forgotten to transfer his cherished Bible to his pocket. It was well he did so; for Mr. Legree, having refitted Tom's handcuffs, proceeded deliberately to investigate the contents of his pockets. He drew out a silk handkerchief, and wit it is his own weekst. Several little and put it in his own pocket. Several little trifles, which Tom had treasured, chiefly because they had amused Eva, he looked upon with a contemptuous grunt, and tossed them over his shoulder into the river. Tom's Methodist hymn book, which in his hurry he had forgotten, he now held up and

turned over.

"Umph! pious, to be sure. So, what's yer name—you belong to the church, eh?"

"Yes, mass'r," said Tom, firmly.

"Well, I'll soon have that out of you. I have none o' yer bawling, praying, singing ne-groes on my place; so remember. Now, mind yourself," he said, with a stamp and a fierce glance of his gray eye, directed at Tom, " Pm

guance of his gray eye, directed at Tom, "I'm your church now. You understand—you've got to be as I say."

Something within the silent black man answered No! and, as if repeated by an invisible voice, came the words of an old prophetic scroll, as Eva had often read them to him—

"Fear not! for I have radeawed them I have emselves and paid their boarding, ...
id not, they (the Mormons) would kick them to hell, where they belonged.'

"The Governor announced, upon another occasion, from the pulpit, 'that he was not opposed to the Government of the United States, but it was the d—d infernal corrupt scoundrels at the head of it.' He applied this to Congress, as he afterwards explained it, declaring 'that the present Administration had done them some justice, but no thanks to them, for it was God Almighty made them do it.'"

Professor Spencer, of the University of Desented the pulpit, on the Sabbath, and that "the Government of the Government on the downcast face of Tom, and walked off. He took Tom's trunk, which contained a very neat and abundant wardrobe, to the forecastle, where it was soon surrounded by various hands of the boat. With much laughing at the expense of niggers who tried to be gentlemen, the articles very readily were sold to one and another, and the empty trunk finally put up at auction. It was a good than they all thought; especially to see how and occ trunk, that was funnier than all, and occasioned abundant witticisms.

Emmeline was sitting, chained to anothe

he Mormon Church.

Other charges are brought against the Mormon.

Other charges are brought against the Mormon.

"Now," said he, doubling his great, heavy

fist into something resembling a blacksmith's hammer, "d'ye see this fist? Heft it!" he said, bringing it down on Tom's hand. "Look at these yer bones! Well. I tell ye this yer at these yer bones! Well. I tell ye this yer fist has got as hard as iron knocking down niggers. I never see the nigger yet, I couldn't bring down with one crack," said he, bringing his fist down so near to the face of Tom, that he winked and drew back. "I does my own oversee." ne winked and drew back. "I don't keep none o' yer cussed overseers; I does my own overseering; and I tell you things is seen to. You's every one on ye got to toe the mark, I tell ye; quick—straight—the moment I speak. That's the way to keep in with me. Ye won't find no

& paulden

soft spot in me, nowhere. So, now mind yerselves; for I don't show no mercy."

The women involuntarily drew in their breath, and the whole gang sat with downcast, dejected faces. Meanwhile Simon turned on his heel, and marched up to the bar of the boat

for a dram.
"That's the way I begin with my niggers," he said, to a gentlemanly man who had stood by him during his speech. "It's my system to begin strong—just let em know what to ex-

"Indeed!" said the stranger, looking upon him with the curiosity of a naturalist studying

some out-of-the-way specimen.
"Yes, indeed. I'm none o' yer gent planters, with lily fingers, to slop round and be cheated by some old cuss of an overseer. Jest feel o' my knuckles, now; look at my fist. Tell ye, sir, the flesh on't has come jest like a stone, practicing on niggers—feel on it."

The stranger applied his fingers to the implement in question and simply said.

plement in question, and simply said:

"Tis hard enough; and I suppose," he added,
"practice has made your heart just like it." "Why, yes, I may say so," said Simon, with a hearty laugh. I reckon there's as little soft in me as in any one going. Tell you, nobody comes it over me! Niggers never gets round me, neither with squalling nor soft soap-that's

"Real," said Simon. "There's that Tom, they telled me was suthin uncommon. I paid a little high for him, 'tendin him for a driver and a managing chap; only get the notions out that he's larnt by bein treated as niggers never ought to be, he'll do prime! The yellow woman I got took in in. I rayther think she's sickly, but I shall put her through for what she's worth; she may last a year or two. don't go for savin niggers. Use up, and buy more, 's my way—makes you less trouble, and I'm quite sure it comes cheaper in the end;" and Simon sipped his glass. "And how long do they generally last?"

"Well, dunno; 'cordin as their constitution is. Stout fellers last six or seven years; trashy ones gets worked up in two or three. I used to, when I fust begun, have considerable trouble fussin with em, and trying to make em hold out—doctorin on em up when they's sick, and givin on em clothes and blankets, and what not, tryin to keep em all sort o' decent and comfortable. Law, 'twasn't no sort o' use: I lost money on em, and 'twas heaps o' trouble. Now you see I just put em straight through, sick or well. When one nigger's dead, I buy another; and I find it comes cheaper and easie

The stranger turned away, and seated him-self beside a gentleman who had been listening to the conversation with repressed uneasi "You must not take that fellow to be any

specimen of Southern planters," said he.
"I should hope not," said the young gentle man, with emphasis. "He is a mean, low, brutal fellow," said the

"And yet your laws allow him to hold any number of human beings subject to his absolute will, without even a shadow of protection; and, low as he-is, you cannot say that there are not many such."

"Well," said the other, "there are also many

considerate and humane men among planters."
"Granted," said the young man; "but, in my opinion, it is you considerate, humane men that are responsible for all the brutality and outrage wrought by these wretches; because it it were not for your sanction and influence, the whole system could not keep foothold for an hour. If there were no planters except such as that one," said he, pointing with his finger to Legree, who stood with his back to them, "the whole thing would see down like a will." stone. It is your respectability and humanity that licenses and protects his brutality."

"You certainly have a high opinion of my good nature," said the planter, smiling; "but I advise you not to talk quite so loud, as there are people on board the boat who might not be quite so tolerant to opinion as I am. You had better wait until you get up to my plantation and there you may abuse us all, quite at your

The young gentleman colored and smiled and the two were soon busy in a game of back going on in the lower part of the boat, between eline and the mulatto woman with whom she was confined. As was natural, they were exchanging with each other some particulars of their history.

"Who did you belong to?" said Emmeline.

"Well, my massa was Mr. Ellis—lived on Levee street. P'raps you're seen the house." "Was he good to you?" said Emmeline. "Mostly, till he tuk sick. He's lain sick, off

and on, more than six months, and been orful oneasy. 'Pears like he warnt willin to have oneasy. 'Pears like he warnt willin to have nobody rest, day nor night, and got so curous there couldn't nobody suit him. 'Pears like he just grew crosser every day; kep me up nights till I got farly beat out, and couldn't keep awake no longer; and cause I got to sleep on night, Lors, he talked so orful to me, and he tell me he'd sell me to just the hardest master he could find; and he'd promised me my free-

"Had you any friends?" said Emmeline Yes, my husband—he's a blacksmith Massa gen'ly hired him out. They took me off so quick. I didn't even have time to see him; and I's got four children. O, dear me! said the woman, covering her face with he It is a natural impulse in every one, when

they hear a tale of distress, to think of some-thing to say by way of consolation. Emmeline wanted to say something, but she could not think of anything to say. What was there to be said? As by a common consent, they both avoided, with fear and dread, all mention of the horrible man who was now their master. darkest hour. The mulatto woman was a member of the Methodist Church, and had an unenlightened but very sincere spirit of piety. Emmeline had been educated much more intelligently-taught to read and write, and dili gently instructed in the Bible, by the care of a faithful and pious mistress; yet, would it not try the faith of the firmest Christian to find themselves abandoned, apparently, of God, in the grasp of ruthless violence? How much the grasp of ruthless the grasp of ruthless violence? How mucl more must it shake the faith of Christ's pool little ones, weak in knowledge and tender in years!
The boat moved on—freighted with

weight of sorrow—up the red, muddy, turbid current, through the abrupt, tortuous windings of the Red River; and sad eyes gazed wearily on the steep red-clay banks, as they glided by in dreary sameness. At last the boat stopped at a small town, and Legree with his party di embarked.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Senate of Massachusetts has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to invite M. Kossuth to visit Boston, but refus-

Whereas, from many indications of popular feeling in some of the States of this Government, and from the speeches and acts of many public men, high in the confidence of their own constituents and of the people of the United States, we are led to the belief that a spirit of interference in the political affairs of the European Continent prevails to so great an extent as to induce the fear that, for the want of cooler reflection, we may be involved in all the troubles and difficulties of the political affairs of nations and people far removed from us:

Be it therefore resolved by the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That we hold it to be the duty of the Government and the people of the United States to cultivate relations of amity and good will with all the ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

friends—in war, as enemies;" and to have entangling alliances with none, and to practice literally the doctrines of non-intervention.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to

forward these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request lay the same before their respective bodies.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852.

Subscribers who do not file the Era, and have numbers 246, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, and 258, on hand, will confer a favor by remailing them to this office.

We are frequently called upon for miss ing numbers, which we always endeavor to supply; but should our friends not receive them they may conclude we have none on hand. J. McC. is informed that the Census for 1850 is not yet published.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Connolly's Office of Correspondence, at Washington. It will prove a great convenience to all persons having business to transact in this city; and Mr. Connolly will no doubt relieve embers of Congress and other official persons of much of the onerous and unprofitable business imposed upon them by unthinking correspondents and friends. See advertisement.

MR. ADAM WILLIAM RAPP, for many years teacher of penmanship in Philadelphia, has made an improvement in the gold pen, for which he has lately received a patent. Good judges say it is a decided improvement.

# THE PRINTING OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPART

We have been asked repeatedly respecting our application for the Printing of the Execu tive Departments. The application was made some months since. A verbal answer in our favor was returned-by one of the Departments another answer, against the application, from another. The other four Departments have not seen proper to apprize us of their decision and for the last two months we have been constantly occupied with the renewal of our list, that we have not had time to attend to the subject. We shall soon have a little time to devote to the honorable Secretaries, and it is our purpose to ascertain whether they intend to obey the Law, seeing that is the God they worship. Our application is respectful, has been made in accordance with the law, and must be decided upon, one way or the other.

### AID AND COMFORT TO SLAVERY.

A correspondent would be glad to hear from us a statement of the amount of aid and comfort given to Slavery by the American Gov. ernment, the American Press, the American Pulpit, and the American Church. We have been making this statement for fifteen years, and have not yet completed it. If our correspondent could lay his hands upon five volume of the National Era and ten or eleven volume of the Cincinnati Herald and Philanthropist and read all the editorials and essays, and speeches and reports, contained in them. he would be furnished with some materials to aid him in the solution of the question he has submitted.

But, we must not leave him without a word

If he will look to an extract of a speech or our first page, from Senator Downs, of Louisiana, he will find Southern testimony to the vast support given to Slavery by the American Government. After he has fully digested that, he can then weigh the following factor

the United States, and a majority of Judges of that Court, are from the Slave States.

The President of the United States, though a citizen of a free State, has signalized his Administration only by his zeal in the maintenance and enforcement of measures dictated by the Slave Power.

The Speaker of the House of Representa ives and the President of the Senate are from the Slave States.

The organization of both Houses is unde the control of slaveholders.

Nearly every important committee in both branches has a slaveholding chairman, and a majority slaveholders. In the Senate, Mr. Mason of Virginia is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, backed up by Messrs. Mangum and Underwood, stanch Con servatives from the Slave States-Douglas and Norris being the only members from the free States. Of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Hunter of Virginia is Chairman; three out of the five members are slaveholders though one, Mr. Bright, is from Indiana. Mr. Shields of Illinois is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, but every member besides is from the South. In the Committee on the Militia, the Chairman is from a Slave State, and but one member from a free State. Mr. Atchison of Missouri is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and all the members, but one, (Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania,) are from Slave States. Mr. Butler of South Carolina is Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and all the members, but one, (Mr. Bradbury of Maine,) are from Slave States The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads is composed of three from the slave States, and two from the free, the Chairman being from a Slave State. The Committee on

bers, two from Slave States, one, (Mr. Dodge of Iowa!) from a free State. There are six other committees able importance, on which the Free States furnish majorities; but if we analyze them we shall find that the slaveholders have been careful to take security in the character of the members. Mr. Gwin of California is Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; but he is an emigrant from Mississippi, and has acted quite uniformly with the slaveholders.

the Library, which has a censorship over the

literature of Congress, consists of three mem-

all remember as having pledged New Jersey poor and oppressed can hope for no help on and other Northern States to go with the slave- earth, till the reign of the millennium. Three holding States in the event of a dissolution of millions of human beings are imbruted in this the Union. Two other members are from the country. More than twice as many groan in Slave States. Mr. Fish of New York is the Ireland, under the oppression of the British only representative of Free State sentiments, and he is passive, rather than active. Mr. Dodge of Iowa, who always goes with the to invite M. Kossuth to visit Boston, but refused to appoint any Committee to make arrangements for his reception, or to authorize the expenditure of a dollar, and by a direct vote of 12 to 14 refused to "request" the Governor to the Slave Power, Mr. Whitcomb, who has always gloried in his loyalty to the Slave Power, Mr. Whitcomb, who has always gloried in the Slave Power, Mr. Whitcomb, whe ways bowed reverentially before it. Mr. Bayard | work miracles for the overthrow of the wrongof Delaware, and Mr. Pratt of Maryland, make up the Committee of Claims, with Mr. Wade of Ohio, who, being a Free Soil Whig, is placed at the tail. Two slaveholders, two Northern men with Southern principles, and one Free Soil Whig, compose the Committee on Pensions. The Committee for the District of Columbia has but one slaveholder on it, but two Northern men, Bradbury of Maine, and Norris of New Hampshire, will always go with him against any action on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and these

ague, Mr. Brodhead,) Jones of Tennessee, Senators from the North, distinguished for their submissiveness to slaveholding dictation, are honored by being placed on several Committees, slaveholding gentlemen of course generally occupying the first places. Senators from the North, who have stood up manfully against the aggressions of Slavery, are thrust has marked qualifications as a working member, is placed at the tail of two Committee one on Engrossed Bills, the other on Private Land Claims. Charles Sumner, distinguished for his varied information and fine scholarship, occupies the same rank in the Committee on Roads and Canals; while Mr. Dodge of Iowa, fine scholar, an eminent lawyer, an upright and a successful politician, to whom the Democratic party in Ohio at the last election was indebted for its overwhelming majority, is honored with a second place on a single con ee-that on Revolutionary Claims.

Precisely the same policy is pursued in the House. Slaveholders alone, or with their adperents from the free States, control every important committee, without an exception. Take, for example, the following Committees: Ways and Means, Claims, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Foreign Affairs: the Chairmen severally are, Houston of Alabama, Daniel of North Carolina, Hall of Missouri, Johnson of Arkansas, Burt of South Carolina, Stanton of Tennessee, Bayly of Virginia-four of whom during the last Congress were among the most violent of the Slavery men.

Three important Committees, on the District of Columbia, the Judiciary, and the Territories, have Chairmen from the free States, but they are men who have never disappointed the expectations of their slaveholding friends, viz: Ficklin of Illinois, McLanahan of Pennsylvania. Richardson of Illinois.

Now, bear in mind that the Slave States which are thus represented, contain not more than one-third of the white population of the country, and that the slaveholders who control through their officers and committees both Houses of Congress, number scarcely more than two hundred and fifty thousand souls, and our correspondent may form some idea of the aid and comfort given to Slavery by the American

With this brief exposition, we leave readers to make such comments as they

## WHO SHOULD INTERFERE !

Now, all persons recognise a fitness or want of fitness in certain agents to do certain work. The preacher of purity should himself be pure; the advocate of honesty should him-self be honest; the missionary of freedom should not be an oppressor. The unfitness of this nation to preach, by speech or by arms, the doctrine of human rights to the despots of Russia or Austria, is apparent. Words of lib-erty from her lips are but a solemn mockery. The star-spangled banner, as it floats over sea and land, is the dishonored emblem of the deepest oppression. Mingling with the hosannahs for liberty, which every Fourth of July go up to Heaven, the groans of the agonizing slave enter the ear of the Lord of Sabbaoth. So far, is almost infinizely the most important at this age of the world, the interference of this country in behalf of European freedom will be a positive injury. Woe to the blood-written covenant of Hungarian liberty, should the polstretched forth to steady its ark, as it shakes

To loose his grasp on Poland's throat?
And beg the Lord of Mah'moud's line To spare the struggling Suliote?
Will not the scorehing answer come,
From turbaned Turk and flery RussGo loose your fettered slaves at home. The heart of the true lover of his country

sickens over reflections like these. As he contrasts the destiny his country might have at tained, and the mission she might now prose cute, with the stern and painful realities of the present, his heart is pained within him. Had the United States been true to the principles of their own Declaration and Constitu they crushed the serpent of slavery before it had wound its suffocating coil around the fair form of their new-born liberty, and had they gone on perfecting their own institutions, they might now occupy a position of freedom and prosperity to which the world would do invol-untary homage, and from which they could proclaim the gospel of human rights with a power that would cause the walls of tyranny's ongest dungeon to tremble and fall.

Doubtless a consistent example lends force to precept; but precept without example is better than none at all. The most sincere, efficient and successful opponent of the policy of licens ing the retail of intoxicating liquors we ever knew, was himself intemperate; but he took counsel from his principles, not his appetite. and would not suffer an unfortunate habit, ap parently incorrigible, to check his efforts t abate a vice which, in his own case, had mas tered his virtue.

Perfect consistency does not belong to he man nature as it is. If none but the perfectly righteous are to preach righteousness, angels from Heaven, and not men, must be preachers. Sound principles ought to be illus trated and enforced in the life; but a man cannot excuse himself for not advocating them, on the ground that he does not practice them Truth is Truth, no matter by whom uttered The slaveholder who proclaims that all mer are created equal, proclaims a truth, and doe his duty in proclaiming it; and his advocacy of it produces its effect. His life is a contradic tion; but that discredits him, not the Truth he holds in unrighteousness. Men may ridicule or denounce his inconsistency, but cannot in this way shield themselves from the power of

the Principle he enunciates.

This American Union is grossly inconsistent What Government is not? If interposition in behalf of right should come alone from a Gov-Mr. Stockton, who stands next to him, we ernment perfectly right and consistent, the Government, to say nothing of the millions in the East on whom it practices extortion. If, on account of these oppressions, the two great Constitutional Governments must be dumb and inactive, while Absolutism in its robber-might is trampling upon the rights of mankind, and the candidate of the Baltimore Convention, waging war against everything liberal, what is unless he be worthy of the confidence and sup-

The editor of the Free Presbyterian does not ustify the action of Northern people against Slavery because they have no sins of their own to answer for; nor would he, because the South is guilty of enslaving human beings condemn a Southern man for denouncing the large profits of capital and small wages of labor in North." the North. We are all keener-sighted to faults in others than in ourselves, and in this way grows up a Public Sentiment higher than journals in the free States would pronounce i individual performers. And how is our in- repugnant to the spirit of union and con-

sippi, Cooper of Pennsylvania, (loyal as his own affairs, by shutting our eyes to the right or wrong in foreign affairs? By declining to take part in the Old World's struggles against Tyranny, do we prepare and dispose ourselves struggle against the New World's Slavery

The support of a great Principle of right

one direction is apt to lead to its appli cation in others. Our fathers, when they proclaimed the immortal principles of the Decla into inferior positions. Thus, Mr. Hale, who ration of Independence, and went to war to has had long experience in Congress, and maintain them, as bearing upon their own cause, began to perceive their application to the slaves upon their soil. The beacon fire they had kindled shed its light upon other wrongs and rights than their own; and under the reaction of their Principles the Emancipation sentiment took deep root throughout the country. When the Magyars began to appeal who himself would laugh at the imputation of to fundamental principles in support of their literary tastes or acquirements, is a member of the Committee on the Library. Mr. Chase, a revealed the rights of the serfs; so that one of the first acts of the revolutionary party was the emancipation of the peasantry. It is impossible for Britain to embark in the cause of the masse of Europe, without liberalizing its own institutions, and being led, by the force of the principles and sentiments it would imbibe in such a conflict, to tern a lenient eye to the wrongs of Ireland. And would not the repeated and earnest assertion by our Government, in its foreign relations, of the rights of man, and its continued protest against the aggressions of the strong upon the weak, react powerfully against the oppression of the weak within its own bor-ders? If ever the time come, when this Union shall be constrained to take part in the world's battle for Liberty, Slavery, if not sooner extinguished will sink inevitably under the reaction of the conflict. THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY, NORTH

The Democratic party in the several State making preparations for the National Demo cratic Convention, which is to be held at Baltimore, next spring. The New Hampshire State Convention has expressed its preference for General Pierce as its first choice for Presidential candidate; the Kentucky State Conven tion with great unanimity has named General Butler. The Ohio State Convention, as stated in another column, has refused to express any preference at all. Mr. Buchanan is of course the nominee of the Pennsylvania Democracy The Southern Democrats (excepting those in Kentucky) offer no candidate of their own, but they name certain personages, whom they consider trustworthy, so far as Slavery is concerned-such as Marcy, Douglas, Buchanan Stockton, Taney, and a few others, not inclu

ding, we believe, Cass, Butler, or Houston. The Ohio State Democratic Convention pas ed the following resolution:

"That the delegates this day, in Conventio assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the State on the result of the election of the second Tuesday in October, 1851; and that they send greeting to the Democracy of the Union, with a pledge that the vote of Ohio shall be cast, in 1852, for the Presidential candidate of the Democracy of the Union."

Similar resolutions have been adopted other State Conventions at the North. Though they may have their preferences, they stand pledged to surrender them, and vote for the andidate of the National Convention, no matter who he may be, and what his views or purposes in relation to Slavery.

No such resolves have been adopted by Dem ocrats at the South. They will go into the National Convention, independent and unpledged. They are not in the habit of fastening yokes upon their own necks. At a preliminary meeting in Pickens county, Alabama, for example, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That we recon gomery Convention to instruct the delegate to the Baltimore Convention to demand of from said Convention the nomination of men our constitutional rights, and a pledge that the Slavery agitation shall cease, at least so far a the Democracy of the free States is concerned and that the Fugitive Slave Law shall be faithfully executed in those States. And if the Convention should refuse these requisitions, that they then protest against its proceedings and with-Hear the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, one

the ablest Democratic papers in that State: "We speak the resolves of the Democracy of Virginia and the whole South, when we de clare our determination to repel with scorn th candidate of the Baltimore Convention, unless he be worthy of the confidence and support of the truest friends of Southern rights. We will consent to no compromise of our principles—we will become a party to no contract which exdevotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the Democracy of the North, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Abolitionists and the South. These are the stern resolves of the Democratic party, of Virginia, at least; and it is better to proclaim them now, rhat they may control the calculations of the chiefs of the party."

"If we should be disappointed in these ex-ectations, and the Northern division of the emocratic party should force upon the Convention a man upon whom the South may not rely for the protection of its rights, the Baltimore Convention may be assured that the Democratic party of the South will pay no more regard to its nomination than to the nomination of the Buffalo Barnburners." And again:

"In conclusion, let the truth be spoken, that the nomination of the Baltimore Conventio will give to no man an absolute and indisputs m to the support of the South. South will not elevate to the Presidency a foo to its rights and its institutions.

We will abide by the action of the Conver tion, and support its candidate, says the Northern Democracy. We will abide by the action of the Convention, and support its candidate. says the Southern Democracy, provided they be such as we approve.

Now, when two parties meet together, and one says, in advance, we will agree to anything, and the other says, we will agree to this, and this only-can there be any doubt as to the result?

We have been so long accustomed to the in ordinate pretensions of Slavery, that their ofensiveness excites no remark. Not a Demo cratic paper at the North has commented or the defiant language of these Southern Democrats. Put the language of the Richmond (Va.) Examiner into the mouth of the Albany (N. Y.) Atlas, and see how it sounds: "We speak the resolve of the Democrac

become of Right and Justice? Will God port of the truest friends of Northern right We will consent to no compromise of our prin ciples. We will become a party to no contract which exchanges devotion to the rights of the North for devotion to the spoils of office. We will not purchase the co-operation of the De mocracy of the South, even by consenting to keep silence upon the questions in controversy between the Slavery Propagandists and the

Language like this in a Northern print would provoke a storm of indignation. Hunker

sistent with loyalty to the Party and to the

We think we can predict the action of the Saltimore Convention. The Northern Democratic delegates generally will resist the adoption of any new tests—the passage of any new resolutions in relation to the Compromise and Fugitive Slave Law-signifying their assent owever, to the re-affirmation of the old Balti nore platform, with its resolves against all interference with questions of Slavery. On this point they will probably be successful, unless the example of the Mississippi Democracy should be followed by the Democratic party in other States of the South. For, notwithstanding the recommendation of the last National Convention, that the delegates from each State should correspond with its representation in Congress, the State Democratic Convention lately assembled at Jackson, Mississippi, appointed fifty delegates to the June Convention n Baltimore! If the Southern Democracy i to have a mass representation in the Convenion, and the Northern only a delegated repre entation, matters, we presume, will be decide by the number of voices, and not of votes. Suppose, however, this disturbing element out of the way, the policy above indicated will prob-

ably be carried. But then will come the selection of a candi date; and on that point the Southern dele gates will have their own way. The rule re quiring a two-thirds vote for the selection of a candidate gives them an absolute veto; so that no man unacceptable to them can receive the The nominee, then, will be a Servile; h

will be supported by the Southern Democrats who, when charged with suffering their North ern brethren to overpower them in the matter of resolutions, will point triumphantly to the orthodoxy of their candidate; and he will be supported by the Northern Democrats, who when arraigned for the servility of their can lidate, will point to their action in baffling the introduction of new tests, as constituting a claim to the confidence of Northern freemen This is the programme.

## CONSTRUCTIVE OBSTRUCTION

The newspapers contain an account of a new erime in this country, which may be styled Constructive Obstruction. It is thus reported in the Intelligencer:

"In the United States District Court at Phil delphia, on Monday, the case of Samuel Williams, a colored man, charged with misdemeanor in giving information to the slaves of the late Edward Gorsuch, of Maryland, of the ntention to arrest them, so as to enable them to concert and take measures to oppose the operation of the law, was taken up for trial. The case is regarded as of importance, from the fact of its being the first under the Fugi tive Slave Law for obstructing the process of the United States by giving information, and will determine whether a person can be held amenable for this constructive obstruction o the law. The case was opened on the part of the United States by District Attorney Ashmead, who, after stating the facts which it was expected would be proven against the prisoner, laid down the following premises in relation to the offence of which he is charged:

"First. That the information given by the defendant constitutes, in itself, an aiding, abetting, and assisting the fugitives to escape; and,
"Second. That the facts, taken together, make the defendant as much a principal in the escape of the fugitive as any one who was present and took part in the transaction at Par-"The case will probably occupy several

The Government failed in its silly attempt to manufacture Constructive Treason, but hopes

to succeed in making the new offence of Constructive Obstruction. his friends, that there is a posse out after them and he learns, for the first time, that he has been guilty of aiding slaves to escape. If Courts may trifle in this way with the rights of eral territories, while others have sought to atthe People, what is the use of a Legislature, representing the People, and responsible for

its acts? We need no law-making power: for the tribunal that administers the law makes the law! It is guilty of an audacious usurpation, when it makes that an offence which the law-making power did not dare to define as an

The man who denounces the Fugitive Law, who argues against its constitutionality, who endeavors to lay bare the meanness of slavecatching, is just as guilty of a constructive obstruction to the law as Mr. Williams, who informed the alleged fugitives that they were about to be seized. If he is guilty of a legal offence, so are one-half the editors of the United slave has been declared free, on the ground States, and half of the People's representatives. Slaveholders have boasted of belonging to the school of strict construction. They will have

nothing done by Congress, for which there is not an express grant of power, or a grant necessarily implied. They and their allies adopt a different maxim in relation to the Courts, where their interests or prejudices are involved. They insist upon constructive treason, constructive misdemeanor - upon the definition and punishment by the Courts of offences unknown to the law, never in its contemplation. Heaven knows the Law itself has proviwith scrupulous particularity for the ests of slavery, denouncing as crimes, acts in relation to it which in other countries are held to be deeds of heroism; and now the peculiar offences against it, for which the legislative body can provide no general rule! It is time to have done with these outrageous attempts upon the liberties of the People. Let the law determine, in precise terms, what constitutes crime or misdemeanor, and let the Court administer the law as it is, and not itself be guilty of Treason to the People, by subjecting them to the exactions of an extemporary code of constructive crimes and misde Under such a code, no man can know what are his rights, what his duties. In fact, his liberty is at the mercy of an irresponsible tribunal. Suppose Williams, instead of giving informa-

tion to the fugitives, had refused to give infor mation concerning their whereabouts to th officer in pursuit of them, and in consequence of this they had been able to effect their escape: This, too, in the opinion of Mr. Attorney Ashmead, would have been aiding the slaves to escape, consequently a misdemeanor. Or, suppose that one of them, in a state of

utter destitution and severe suffering, had prayed for a morsel to eat, and Williams had given him bread and meat to save him from starvation: this act of charity would be, in the judgment of Mr. Ashmead, a misdemeanorfor, without this timely relief, he would have been compelled to desist from his attempt to escape, and would have been seized by his pur-suer. The charity was, constructively, aiding him to escape, and thus therefore a violation of Russian Governments. The interposition of

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR WOOD .- Coma in General Assembly convened, That we hold it to be the duty of the Government and the poople of the United States to cultivate relations of amity and good will with all the nations of the earth; "in peace, to treat all as Gwin of California, lately of Missis-

measures, and says that whatever objections there may be to them, the time has not yet come for their repeal. They should have a fair trial. He endorses that part of President Fillmore's message in reference to the improvement of rivers and harbors.

> For the National Era. THE MORNING AFTER SNOW BY R. H. STODDARD

The snow, that threatened so long Has fallen the live-long night: The hills, the hollows, the plains Are white, nothing but white

The hedges are bent to earth. The trees, and the bushes small, While a billowy drift has hid The fence and the garden wall

Clearing away the snow, Shouting with all their might, Hailing the farm below The road is alive with sleighs;

Beaux from the neighb Dashing away in style, Away on the frozen pond,

The idle men of the town Are skating, with arms outspread. A string of the larger lads, With sleds on the trackless snow

That gleams with morning's red

Are climbing, and coasting down The hills, in the fields below. And children going to school, With slates, and satchels of books, Do polt each other with balls,

And slide on the way-side brooks

Stretching away from sight, The land is covered with snow White, nothing but white!

## DEATH OF MRS. CHASE

Died, on the 13th instant, at her residence Cincinnati, Mrs. SARA BELLA CHASE, wife of he Hon, S. P. Chase.

After several years of suffering from a nonary disease, our friend has at last found rest. We knew her from her childhood, in the rich promise of early youth, the full maturity of perfect womanhood, and in all the relation of life, as daughter, sister, wife, mother, and friend. She was a true woman, faithful, sincere, and affectionate, with an intellect moulded by a loving heart, and a heart controlled by clear and sound intellect.

Mrs. Chase was the eldest daughter James C. Ludlow, of Ludlow Station, Hamilon county, Ohio, and Mrs. Josephine C. Ludlow, who were among the earliest settlers of Cincinnati, and always distinguished for their ctive, enlightened philanthropy.

For many years we enjoyed their cordial riendship, and as we write a thousand tender recollections of their household, before Death entered their dwelling, crowd upon us. First the parents were stricken down, and we folowed them to their last resting-place. The old omestead was soon deserted, and the children became the centres of new circles; but Death has been busy again and again, until at last our dear friend has fallen, and another home s made desolate—desolate to the survivor, who has now been thrice smitten by a stroke which each time has left him without helpmeet or home, and without hope save of that better in heritance where Death and Despair are un-

The following singular movement was made n the House on the 19th:

"Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved that the rules be suspended, so that he could introduce the following resolution, which he read at the Clerk's desk "'Whereas some of the States of the Unio

have in their constitutions provided for the absolute exclusion of free negroes from their ser tain the same object by legislation; and whereas complaints have at times been made of the things by other States and nations: therefore, Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Hou

of Representatives, it is the unquestinonable right of each one of the States of the Union to exclude, either wholly or partially, from her territory, negroes, whether free or slaves; and ground of complaint to any other nation What does this mean? Why is it importan

for Congress to affirm such a right?

# AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

It would seem, from the following account in Virginia paper, that by a judicial decision, a that she is a white person, and could not therefore be a slave. This is certainly the principle and, if admitted, may produce valuable results

"The Circuit Court for this county was last week occupied with a case of considerable interest—the case of Amanda Jane, a white woman, who has been held as a slave ever since her birth, some twenty-six years. We call her a white woman, for such the intelligent and high-minded jury in the case have made her, although, as far as we heard, her origin was directly and clearly traced to the loins of a negress who was a slave. Yet Amanda's appearance, the color of her skin, her eyes, her whole physical exterior, would prove her to be what the jury have made her—a white woman. The testimony proving her to be of negro exand clearest kind, and yet the appearance the woman seemed to contradict it all. Ama Courts are called upon to make laws for those da Jane has been held as a slave successively by Messrs. Michael Kiser, (whose negro slave Sally was proved to be her mother,) T. Mc-Gaheo, and was held in bondage at the time of the trial by Mr. A. E. Heneberger. She has degraded herself in her servitude, and has become the mother of two fine-looking little illegitimate children, perfectly white, who were dandled in her arms during the course of the trial. A more mysterious case we have never its close, the most intense interest. Exceptions have been taken to the decision of the case by the counsel for the defendants. Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. Joseph Samuels, John Letcher, Herring Chrisman, and J. C. C. Bretell; for the defendants, Cols. Kenney and Baldwin, A. C. Bryan, and David Fults."—Rock. Reg.

The first movement for the release of Kos suth was made by John M. Clayton, while Secretary of State. "More than a year," says the North American, "before Mr. Webster wrote on the subject, Mr. Clayton addressed a letter to Mr. Marsh, the resident Minister at Constantinople, directing him to urge the release of Kossuth and his fellow exiles; while, at the same time. Commodore Morgan, commanding the naval force in the Mediterranean, was ordered to proceed to the Bosphorus and receive them, should they be liberated, and bring them to the United States. This was as early as December, 1849. At that time Kossuth was critieally situated; his life was threatened; indeed, his blood was demanded by the Austrian and the United States at that moment was of infi-Does not every one see that the admission of nitely more service to the persecuted patriot this principle of constructive crime subverts all than it could possibly prove at a later period. justice, prostrates every safeguard of the rights | And it should be remarked, in honor of Gen. of the citizen, and involves the establishment of Taylor's Administration, whose conduct of for-Judicial Despotism, from whose tortuous eign affairs was equally sagacious and enertechnicalities and cunning constructions there getic, always bold, brilliant, and thoroughly American, as begins now to be understood, that in this it did not wait for, but anticipated the action of Congress, doing all, and more than

every exertion to obtain the release of Kossuth and the steam frigate Mississippi remained in the Bosphorus till the end of the negotiations, ready to receive him. Mr. Marsh having directed an official despatch to the Reis-Effendi on the subject, received a reply declining to deliver the exiles. In his private conferences, however, he was distinctly given to understand that the Sultan was very willing to give them up, but that the Ministers of Russia and Austria had intervened, with threats against the Ottoman Porte; yet it was believed that Kossuth and his companions would, by the consent of all parties, be suffered to go to the United States at the end of twelve months."

## LITERARY NOTICES

THE PODESTA'S DAUGHTER and other Miscellaneous Poems. By George S. Boker, author of "Calay-Pure gratitude would lead us to speak well

very well, of this volume of poetry, for we have read it with vivid pleasure. Mr. Boker, in our opinion, has never written

finer poetry than is contained in the two first and longest poems of this volume-"THE Po-DESTA'S DAUGHTER," and "THE IVORY CAR. VER." The one is a sweet, mournful story of the heart, exquisitely told; the other, the his tory of a great artistic and spiritual life, abounding in fine descriptive passages, and thoughts of rare beauty and subtle significance. There is, it is true, the jar of an occasional

roughness-but the succeeding harmony seems all the more perfect for it. Yet this occasional roughness, a peculiarity of his style, unfits Mr. Boker, we think, for song and sonnet writing. In long concerted pieces, discords may increase harmony, but the poetical ear demands that single strains, brief gushes of song, shall be sweet and melodious always. Comparing him with himself, we cannot give that praise to Mr Boker's sonnets we have so cheerfully given to other portions of his volume; nor, judged independently, do they quite please us. It seems to s that they want centre and completeness. The sonnet should be fountain-like, throwing up a slender column of thought-not, as too often it is made, a stream of continuous wayes. of which we can see neither source nor end. A collection of sonnets should be a gallery of mall, exquisitely finished pictures-distinct vet with a likeness in tone; not a long panora ma in parts. The Italian sentiment and liquid language flow naturally into the sonnet form English thought, with its surge of words, over lows or breaks the delicate mould.

Petrarch understood the use of the sonnet when he consecrated it to love. Any terrible or tragic conception seems strangely out of place in a form so artistic, and a grand thought eems to want room in such narrow limits. It is the nest of a singing-bird, not a perch for an

But among Mr. Boker's sonnets there are two which delight us-the third and the ninth one for its happy conception, the other for its quaint expression. With the first mentioned of these, so singularly appropriate to this time, we beg leave to close our hasty and most imperfect

#### TO ENGLAND. BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

Lear and Cordelia, 'twas an ancient tale Before thy Shakespeare gave it deathless fame The times have changed, the moral is the same So like an outcast, dowerless and pale, Thy daughter went; and in a foreign gale Spread her young banner till its sway became A wonder to the nations. Days of shame Are close upon thee: prophets raise their wail, When the rude Cossack with an outstretched hand Points his long spear across the narrow sea-"Lo! there is England!" when thy destiny Storms on thy straw-crowned head, and thou dost

God grant thy daughter a Cordelia be

stand

THE SOVEREIGNS OF THE BIBLE. By Eliza R. Steele, author of "Heroines of Sacred History," &c. New York: Published by M. W. Dodd. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

This is a handsomely bound and illustrated

olume: and, from the little we have been able

to read of it, we should judge that it is written with ability and the enthusiasm so necessary in lealing with subjects of Sacred History. WINTER IN SPITZBERGEN. A Book for Youth. From the German of Hildebrandt. By E. Goodrich

Smith. New York: Published by M. W. Dodd For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C. This is a very agreeable volume-a story of travel and adventure, in the form conversa-

things, and opening up quite a new life for the young. It presents especial attraction for boys THE UNIVERSALIST QUARTERLY AND GENERAL RE-

tional-containing many wild and wonderful

VIEW. Vol. ix, No. 1. January, 1852. Boston Published by A. Tompkins, 38 Cornhill. The number before us seems to be principally devoted to the exposition and advocacy of the peculiar doctrines of this peculiar sect. We have been most interested by the first article, "Doctrine and Life of Maximus the Confessor," who, it seems, was one of the earliest preachers

toration. We like, especially, the "Literary METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. January, 1852. J. McClintock, D. D., editor. New York : Lane &

of the doctrine of Universal Salvation, or Res-

Scott, 200 Mulberry street The articles which most interest us in this number are those on "Faith and Science, "Dante," and "William Penn."

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW. Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, editor; assisted by Prof. W. Gammell. New York: Colby & Ballard. This, we believe, is a Baptist organ. Among papers of doctrinal character, the number beore us contains two or three of general inter-

st. "Epicurus," "The Permanence of Ameri-

an Institutions," and an able review of "The Life and Correspondence of Southey." THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCEL-LANY. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

This looks like a valuable number; but we have only read the article on the works of

Massimo D'Azeglio. This interested us much THE KNICKERBOCKER. January, 1852. This is a most admirable number, filled to the Soripture measure with clever articles, in prose and verse. Of the "Editor's Table" we cannot say more than that it keeps up its old

reputation for spirit, spiciness, and fun. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Jan., 1852. Truly a noble number of this most beautiful work. Its principal attractions are Abbott's Lives of Franklin and Bonaparte, finely illustrated; but there are other articles of interest, some capital stories, the Monthly Record of Events, "The Editor's Drawer," and "Literary

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. February, 1852. This number is more than usually attractive. The illustrations are remarkably fine, and the articles choice and spirited. Among the rest, we would name the continuation of James's novel, "A Life of Vicissitudes," "Charlotte Corday," by Julia Kavanagh, and a very quaint and beautiful poem, entitled "Granny and I," by Eliza Sproat, author of the admirable allegory in our last number-"The Three Reform-

THE RIPLE RANGERS. By Capt. Mayne Reid. New York: Dowitt & Davenport. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. This is a story of Adventures in Southern

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Mexico—and very strange, and we have the reader vivid and as a novel, this work gives the reader vivid and we doubt not truthful pictures of life as it is in that strange land of wild romance and perpetual bloom.

Deak their chains; and we hould to be our duty, as a nation, so to shape our policy as to assist them by any means in our power; and rather than witness the utter extinction of republicanism as a fact and a principle, in Europe, we are ready to encounter the shock of arms on the field of battle." adventures they were. Aside from its merits

PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION. New This is the fifteenth number of this beautiful and able work. It is to be completed in

NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY, AND DOLLAR MAG-AZINE. New York: Angell, Engel, & Hewitt. This seems to be principally made up of re-

publications. The selections strike us as quite choice. This number contains a most interest-ing account of the Escape of Madame Kossuth BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. December.

1851. Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., agents. To us the most interesting articles in this

number are "Life among the Loggers," and "The Ansayrii."

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

This number contains an interesting biography of the Duke of Wellington; "Home of a Hundred Blind Men," a tale; an able article on the political and social state of Austria; the "Times" article on the Usurpation of Louis Napoleon, &c., &c.

NORTON'S LITERARY ALMANAC. 1852. This we consider an admirable little publica-

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The steamer Asia brings dates from Liverpool to the 3d instant.

There is no longer reason to doubt that Lord Palmerston avowed his approbation of the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, and there seems to be a disposition among the radicals of England to concur with him on this point.

The usurpation is so far successful. The consultation committee examined the votes. and on the evening of the 31st December reported the number of affirmative votes to be 7.439.213; negative, only 640,737; null, 36,886 The majority is too great to be explained on the assumption of trickery or management by the Government. Louis Philippe, with a wellorganized administration, could never command such support as this. The usurpation is clearly sustained by the French People. Louis Napoleon has not been mistaken in the supposition that they hated the Assembly more than they hated him. The Assembly had proved itself utterly reckless of their rights, and of its purpose to subvert the Republic nobody appeared to entertain a doubt. Had it triumphed France would have suffered from Anarchy, Faction, and Despotism, by turns; and there would have been small chance of educing order and liberty from the chaos. On the contrary, Louis Napoleon at last appealed to the popular side, taking ground in favor of universal suffrage. If the People decided for him, against the Assembly, they could not be worse off, and they might gain something, for Napoleon might be as good as his word. At all events, if he should attempt to play the tyrant, he would be the last twenty years. but one, and the People then might put him down, without running the hazard of exchanging him for a legion of devils.

These considerations, we presume, hove decided the question in his favor, by so overwhelming a vote.

Meantime, the Absolute Powers appear disposed to make Louis Napoleon one of them. Nicholas sends him the symbol of the Order of St. Andrew, usually conferred on sovereigns, and Austrian journals say that France, Napo-leonized, will no longer be antagonistic to Rus-tion for Liberty. It is bold and direct: sia, and that the President is a firm adherent to the cause of order. Whether these demonstrations spring from confidence in the usurper, or are intended to make him worthy of confidence, is as yet an open question. We are inclined to think that Nicholas and Prince Schwarzenberg feel quite as much anxiety in regard to the phases which the character and policy of Napoleon may finally assume, as the Court of St. James. The flattery of the Absolute Powers is designed, we suspect, to seduce him to their side, and to inflame his ambition for Imperial honors.

# OHIO STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We stated last week, that the Ohio State Democratic Convention, assembled on the 8th at Columbus, had refused to endorse the Compromise. We have since received the official report of the proceedings, and it does not au-thorize the statement that any attempt was made to procure an endorsement for the Compromise. Nothing was said about it.

A resolution was submitted, recommending William Allen as the first choice of the Convention for the Presidency of the United States. but, after a hard struggle, the following substitute was passed:
"That, in the judgment of this Convention

it is inexpedient to make any expressions o opinion in reference to the next President."

"4th. Resolved, That we recognise the sovereign and inalienable right of every nation to establish and maintain such form of government as may accord with the views of its own people, and that any interference therewith on the part of other nations is clearly an infringement of international law and natural justice.

5th. Resolved, That the law of nations is in the keening of rections that a breach of it.

5th. Resolved, That the law of nations is in the keeping of nations; that a breach of it by any one of them is an offence against all the others; and that they are bound, in duty to themselves and to each other, to prevent or punish such infraction by all means not incompatible with their own interests.

6th. Resolved, That to Democratic State and Federal Institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their undeniable prosperity among nations—and that it is their duty to sympathize with every people struggling for freedom against tyrants.

among nations—and that it is their duty to sympathize with every people struggling for freedom against tyrants.

"7th. Resolved, That we declare the Russian past intervention in the affairs of Hungary a violation of the law of nations, which if repeated would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States.

"8th. Resolved, That in the conspiracy of all the monarchists of Europe against self-government, the United States do sympathize profoundly with the people; that, as citizens, we offer them our emphatic encouragement to

Mexico-and very strange, thrilling, and varied break their chains; and we hold it to be our

## For the National Era. FROM THE HUNGARIAN.

I am indebted to Colonel Berzenczey, of the suite of Governor Kossuth, for a literal translation of some of the poems of Petöfi Sándor, a distinguished Hungarian poet and soldier, who fell in the late wars.

In my rendering of the striking little poem which follows, I have strictly preserved the Thou must take up sword and gauntlet, waging wa form of the verse-somewhat at the expense of poetic beauty, and faithfully given the spirit of the original, as it was imparted to me.

Naught now is as in days gone by-So on this earth to all things change My present and my past are kin, And yet to one another strange.

Once on my palm I bore my heart, Love-warm and prompt at friendship's call; Then none had need to ask for that

Now, when my brothers would have love, I give to none, but stand apart, And falsely answer when they come-"Go ye away! I have no heart!"

Once when I kindled into love, It was a pure Platonic flame— So piously I deemed each maid An angel-soul in mortal frame.

Thus I believed-but now I know No angels more than demons they: Nor weep I if one loves me not,

Once love of country was the sun. That warmed my deepest heart—but nov It is the pale moon's yellow light, That coldly falls upon my brow.

Once, when another did me wrong, I longed to hide me from his wrath In the still grave—now I would live, To struggle with him to the death!

I have been soft and fluid clay, Stampt by a finger's lightest fall-Must take his own rebounding ball!

White wine, blonde maiden, and bright sun, Once ruled my soul—fair sovereignties; But now red wine, brown maid, dark night, In these, its joy, its passion lies!

#### MISS CATHARINE HAYES.

The two concerts given in this city, Saturday and Monday nights, by Miss Catharine Hayes, were largely attended, and her songs were rapturously applauded. Her appearance is fascinating, and her voice has great power. She sings with great spirit and energy, but pa-

SNOW AND COLD .- More snow has fallen in Washington this winter, than we have seen for the preceding ten years put together; and such long continued, terribly severe cold weather has not been experienced here, it is said, for

Gov. BOUTWELL was re-elected, on the 13th instant, to the Governorship of Massachusetts, by the Legislature. The vote in the Senate was 28, to 11 for Winthrop-in the House, for Boutwell, 200; Winthrop, 194; scattering, 4.

# THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

The Free Presbyterian, the able organ of the Free Presbyterian Church, (anti-slavery,) holds

tion for Liberty. It is bold and direct:

"But suppose this country to be fitted for this glorious mission, would it then be duty or good policy to interfere in foreign struggles for freedom? If it is duty to do so, then it is safe. That which is right is always politic. The only true policy is in doing duty. We hold to the obligation of every nation and of every individual to aid, by all lawful means, the struggles of the weak against the aggressions of the strong. This duty is founded on the great Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of the race. All men are brethren, and therefore the race. All men are brethren, and therefore the interests of each are the interests of all. As in the human body, when one member suffers, all the members suffer, so in the great body of hu-manity. Hence he who takes from the hummanity. Hence he who takes from the humblest his right, is the enemy of his race. The process, whether of force or fraud, by which one man may be robbed of his freedom, may in turn be applied to the enslavement of all. Hence the cause of Hungary, Poland, or any nation that is really battling for freedom, is the cause of the world. The aggressions of Russia are aggressions upon the rights of the world; and the nation which stands by with folded arms, when her intervention might turn the scale to the side of justice and right, is false to her duty and to her trust. Armed intervention, we think, therefore, can only be consistently opposed on the ground that war is never a lawful agency in defence of human

And, also, as implied in the sentence imme diately preceding, on the ground that such intervention might probably fail to "turn the scale to the side of justice and right," while

the position and influence of the United States."

An Address to the ministry and laity of the Methodist E. Church is published by leading members of that church, asking the appointment of five lay delegates from each circuit or station, to assemble at Philadelphia on 3d of March next, to memorialize the General Conference, asking for such a change in the Government of the Church as will secure the introduction of lay delegates into the several annual conferences.

New Jersey.—The Legislature met at Trenton on the 13th inst. John Manners was elected President of the Senate, and Samuel Allen Secretary. John Hughes was chosen a Speaker of the House, and David Nave Clerk. All the above are Democrats.

The Finality.—The Lafayette (Indiana) Courier, a Democratic print, approves the course of Senator Houston, on the "Finality" resolutions, and predicts defeat to the Democratic party, if other counsels prevail.

Institution in a flourishing condition. Will not some of the friends of education in Congress endeavor to do something for the cause in this guarter? The transfer of a piece of tand from military to educational purposes, is certainly as reasonable a request as could be made.

Of the political position of the Territory you are doubtless apprized. The Whigs, with the assistance of the Fur Company, have the control of Territorial affairs at present. Our Chief Justice, Secretary, and Marshal, have been removed from office by President Fillmore, and others appointed to fill the vacancies. The removals and the new appointments give very general satisfaction here.

We have watched, with much interest, the workings of the Fugitive Slave Law at the East, and we rejoice to see that the moral sense of the nation is against it. The effort to make any doughtsces to its support; but it cannot save from final condemnation an enactment so utterly regardless of the plainest principles of justice, and humanity.

The treaty with the Sioux Indians we all regard as a good one, and are anxiously awaiting its ratification by Congres

the 5th instant by the election of Joel Wilson as Speaker of the Senate, and James C. John-

son as Speaker of the House. Wm. Henry Brisbane has been appointed by State Central Committee of the Free Democracy, as Agent and Lecturer to travel through the State for the purpose of promoting a more efficient organization of the party, preparatory to the Presidential election.

> For the National Era WAKING

BY CAROLINE A. BRIGGS.

I have done at length with dreaming-henceforth, ol fare most divine.

Life is struggle, combat, victory! Wherefore have slumbered on, With my forces all unmarshalled, with my weapo

Oh, how many a glorious record had the angels of me kept,
Had I done instead of doubted, had I warred instead

But begone, Regret, Bewailing! ye but weaken at I have tried the trusty weapons rusting erst within

I have wakened to my duty-to a knowledge strong and deep,

That I recked not of aforetime, in my long, inglori-

For to live is something useful, and I knew it before,
And I dreamed not how stupendous was the secret The great, deep, mysterious secret of a life to

wrought out Into warm, heroic action, weakened not by fear or In this subtle sense of being newly stirred in every I can feel a throb electric—pleasure half allied to

'Tis so great, and yet so awful-so bewildering, yet To be king in every conflict where before I crouched

Tis so glorious to be conscious of a growing power Stronger than the rallying forces of a charged and

Never in those old romances felt I half the sense of That I feel within me stirring, standing in this place

Oh, those olden days of dalliance, when I wantoned with my fate—
When I trifled with a knowledge that had well-nigh Yet, my soul, look not behind thee! thou hast work

to do at last; Let the brave toil of the Present over-arch the crum-Build thy great acts high and higher-build them on

the conquered sod Where thy weakness first fell bleeding, and thy first

# prayer rose to God!

FROM MINNESOTA. ST. ANTHONY FALLS. Dec. 23, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

A year has passed since I last wrote you, and the progress of affairs in our Territory has fully equalled our expectations. The immigration has been large, and mostly composed of farmers and mechanics, who, by their industry and enterprise, are destined to develop the resources and create the wealth of a new State. Settlements have been made, and villages have sprung into existence, along the eastern bank of the Mississippi, from the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids, and even to the mouth of the Crow Wing river, a distance of one hundred Territory have been equally prosperous. St. Paul has grown rapidly in population and wealth, and is the commercial as well as the political capital of the Territory. Several elegant brick stores have been erected during the past summer, besides a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, a large Catholic seminary, a court house, and many other valuable buildings of less note, which have much improved the size and beauty of the town. St. Anthony has advanced in the same ratio. A large num-ber of stores and dwellings have been erected, four large mills are now in progress, and the business of the town has at least doubled during the past year. The Catholics, Baptists, and Episcopalians, have erected churches, and the

Congregationalists have the basement com-pleted, and the materials ready to build a fine edifice in the spring.

The Regents of the University have put up a The Regents of the University have put up a fine building for the preparatory department, and the school is progressing finely, under the care of an able and experienced teacher. This has been done by subscription alone, while other public buildings, for which appropriations have been made by Congress, are hardly commenced. If our Congressmen would only believe that we need an institution of learning more than we need a capitol building, they would perhaps render us a little assistance in starting one; but we can hardly hope for money from Government for such a purpose. They have, indeed, reserved two townships of land for the future endowment of this institution; but we can have no control of this until we become a State; and so, in the poverty of our small beginnings, we have to put our hands in tervention might probably fail to "turn the scale to the next President."

The Convention offered resolutions affirming adhesion to the new Constitution, and the policy of granting the public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers, who are landless; and it reaffirmed the following resolutions relating to Slavery:

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon Slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their dusty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil; but, be it further

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognise the doctrine held by the Democracity party in held by the Democratic party in the scale to the side of justice and right," while become a State; and so, in the poverty of our pockets, and gather up as we can a few thousands of dollars wherewith to erect the first public building belonging to the Territory, and the Territory, and the Territory, and the Territory, and the policy of the United States is freely commented on by the English press.

"The London Morning Chronicle, in an article upon the demonstrations in America, remarks that it is not among the least insignificant phenomena of the present day that the American people have lately evinced an unmission held the early fathers of the new true policies. If Congress understood our true position here, I am sure they would give us at takeable ambition to mix themselves in the affairs of Europe, and to take a part in that contest of principles which must ultimately decide the father of the first public building belonging to the Territory, and to rone of the moust importance of least on an article upon

institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil; but, be it further

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognise the doctrine held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent source; and the sovereignty, with each and overy State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach."

The Convention having defined its position in relation to Slavery at home, next laid down its platform in relation to Despotism abroad, as follows:

"4th. Resolved, That we recognise the sovereign and inalienable right of every nation to establish and maintain such form of government as may accord with the views of its own Much of it is now claimed by speculators, under permits from the commanding officer of the Fort, who expect to get the land at the minimum price. Should these claims be respected, the land will not bring one quarter of its value. Should it be sold to the highest bidder, it would bring a sum sufficient to place our Institution in a flourishing condition. Will not some of the friends of education in Congress endeavor to do something for the cause

# LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 17, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

I remarked, at the conclusion of my second I remarked, at the conclusion of my second letter respecting this protracted and peculiarly interesting trial, that I expected the decision of the Justice would be given in time for your last week's edition. But it resulted quite otherwise. The evidence was not closed till Tuesday evening, and the decision was not announced until Thursday.

The decision in this case will surprise nobody conversant with our laws and "policy" when

interesting trial, that I expected the decision of the Justice would be given in time for your last week's edition. But it resulted quite otherwise. The evidence was not closed till Tuesday evening, and the decision was not announced until Thursday.

The decision in this case will surprise nobody conversant with our laws and "policy," when I announce that it was the acquittal of McCreary of the charge of kidnapping, or rather his discharge—the investigation not pretending to extend to the question of guilf or innocence, but merely to ascertain whether there was sufficient evidence to warrant his committal for trial before the Criminal Court. This, at least, was the ostensible object of the counsel for the prosecution, an additional and more important one being the ascertainment of whether there was sufficient evidence to sustain a petition for the freedom of Rachel Parker, which was in contemplation, and which has since been filed contemplation, and which has since been filed in one of our civil courts, with a good prospect of success, with anything approximating a fair

The desperation of the defence in this case was strikingly evinced on Tuesday, by an at-tempt to get in the alleged "declaration" of the poor girl that she was the slave of the claimant—made where, and under what circumstances, according to the proffer, does the reader suppose? Why, in Campbell's slave pen, to be sure, and to the semblance of degen-erated manhood who glories in the office of "foreman" of the establishment! After listening to a long argument, pro and con, Justice Pennington ruled the testimony out, on the ground (mark it!) that this was a criminal proceeding, not affecting the civil question of the ownership of the girl; and that inasmuch as he could not, under Maryland law, receive the declarations of a colored person against the declarations of a colored person against a white person, he could not consistently receive those in his favor—the tendency of either being destructive of the very letter and spirit of our laws touching the relation of the two races. And so Mr. Deputy Soul-driver was not permitted to serve his master in this instance.

But the most novel as well as devilish feature of this case was added in the testimony of one of McCreary's accomplices, who was brought to the witness stand after it was discovered that he ran no risk under our laws, to testify that he ran no risk under our laws, to testify that he "got the information from the deceased man, Joseph C. Miller, himself," who was to share the spoils of the reward offered by Schoolfield! His story was well told, and safely, now that poor Miller is out of the way! But it bore absurdities, not to say villany, upon its very face; as a report of his testimony would show, if you had room for it. Be it, however, false or true, it does not absolve McCreary false or true, it does not absolve McCreary from his guilt. It only adds two accomplices to the plot—the witness himself, as well as Miller, (according to his story,) being particeps criminis. No more does it prove the girl a slave, as you will see.

The second jury of inquest, as the first, brought in a verdict of "suicide," after a post mortem examination of Miller's body. So ended that chapters of this root suicide.

that chapter of this most curious as well

that chapter of this most curious as well as lamentable and appalling case.

McCreary has been held for assault and battery, and false imprisonment of Rachel Parker. The preliminary hearing will be had on Thursday next. But it, too, will end in proslavery smoke. Not so, if these kidnapping gentry get under Pennsylvania law, let us hope and trust! It is high time a stop was put to McCreary's career, as well as that of Merritt, the accomplice above noticed.

J. E. S.

## THE VOICE OF GEORGIA.

Within the last twenty-four hours we have received evidence of soundness of judgment on the subject of the "New Crusade" from the respected State of Georgia, in the following resolutions, passed by the House of Representatives of that State by an almost unanimous restriction.

wote:

"It has been the policy of the American Government, from its earliest existence, to maintain friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none. Our true mision is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government by artifice or force; but to show, by our suc-cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for them-selves, and make and alter their political instiserves, and make and after their pointers insti-tutions to suit their own condition and circum-stances. In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrines of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations, but have taken the lead and been followed by others. These great lead and been followed by others. These great principles, proclaimed in the days of Washington and Jefferson, are the great American principles upon which our Government has ever stood. The fame and distinction to which we have attained as a people, the great blessings which we have dispensed to the world, in affording an asylum for the oppressed everywhere, forbid that we should for a moment cherish the idea of abandoning these principles. We sympathize with the oppressed, we tender them a home, but never will we join with the ambitious or the revengeful in a crusade against ambitious or the revengeful in a crusade against other nations, whatever may be their domestic policy. A departure from this safe and correct rule would involve our Government in endless disputes and endless wars, the result of which the wisest statesmanship cannot foresee. Our policy should be to observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since his-tory and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican

Governments.

"In extending our commercial relations, we should have as little political connection as possible with foreign nations. Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the broils of European ambition, rivalship, in-

terest, humor, or caprice?
"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor "Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward the foregoing declaration of principles to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, with the request that they may be laid before their respective Houses as the opinions of the people of Georgia as to the policy of our Government; and that a copy be sent also to the President of the United States."

Kossuth's Reception at Harrisburg.—
Some serio-comic scenes took place at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 14th instant, on the occasion of Kossuth's reception. The women rushed into the Hall of Representatives, and usurped the members' chairs, and laughed at all efforts to expel them. The greatest confusion prevailed inside and outside the hall, and the mobwere loud in their imprecations on the officers on duty. Eventually the military were called in to regulate matters, but did not succeed. Kossuth looked calmly on, until it became his turn to reply to the Governor, when the doors turn to reply to the Governor, when the doors being closed, and order somewhat restored in-side, he spoke for about fifteen minutes amid the partially deadened shouts of the crowd outside. Altogether, his reception was quite a stirring affair.

being closed, and order somewhat restored inside, he spoke for about fifteen minutes amid for the partially deadened shouts of the crowd outside. Altogether, his reception was quite a stirring affair.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUBETTS.—Boston, January 15.—The message of Governor Boutwell was delivered in the Legistature to-day. In regard to Hungary he takes strong ground. He is not only for welcoming to constitutional Governments, but this sentiment will not be satisfied with an individual, unsofficial expression. It will also demand through the diplomatic agents of the country a distinct declaration on the part of Russia and Austria as to their future purposes. If these Governments shall assert the right to interference in that point, it would seem proper for this Government to give them notice that we assert on our part the right to interfere in favor of republicanism or constitutional Government, reserving the power to judge of the necessity of interference as events may transpire. We cannot quietly submit to the absorption of smaller

ciples of America."
The financial condition of the State is represented as unsatisfactory, the expenditures last year exceeding the receipts by seventy-five thousand dollars. Should a deficit exist during the present year, he recommends a direct

## ANOTHER FATAL PANIC IN NEW YORK.

A dreadful calamity, similar in its origin to

eagerly striving to reach the front door. The pressure was so great that the balustrade gave way, and six persons were either suffocated or crushed to death, viz: Mary Swellingham, aged 20, born in Cork

Mary Murphy, aged 12, born in Queen's county, Ireland.

Peggy Whelan, aged 26, born in Queen's

Ireland. Glennon, aged 14, born in Queen' county Ireland.

John W. Dalton, aged 10, born in New York, and a boy aged about 12 years, whose name is

unknown. Besides those killed, nine persons were severe injured. The testimony of the witnesses examined at the Coroner's inquest shows that the building was not on fire, and that the calamity is attributable solely to a sudden panic, created in the manner we have described.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. FRIDAY, JANUARY 16. The Senate did not sit to-day. MONDAY, JANUARY 19.

The President laid before the Senate a com munication from the Secretary of War, in rela-tion to the number of clerks employed in his department, and stating that the expenditures or Springfield Armory during the last year mounted to \$271,308.33, and for the Armory at Harper's Ferry to \$252,088.69. Numerous memorials were presented and re

Mr. Sumner submitted the following resolu

tion for consideration : That the Committee on Naval affairs be in structed to inquire into the expediency of abol-ishing the spirit ration, and increasing the monthly pay of all the enlisted men in this ser-Mr. Clarke introduced the resolutions respect

ing Non-Intervention, of which he gave notice some days since. They affirm the right of selfgovernment, the policy of recognising Governments de facto, the expediency of refraining from entangling alliances, the doctrine of neutrality as held by Washington, and close as Resolved, That, although we adhere to these

essential principles of non-intervention, as form-ing the true and lasting foundation of our pros-perity and happiness, yet whenever a provident foresight shall warn us that our own liberties and institutions are threatened, then a just regard to our own safety will require us to advance to the conflict, rather than await the approach of the foes of constitutional freedom and

of human liberty.
Several House bills were read and referred. The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of the joint resolution explanatory of the Bounty Land Law, designed to make land war-rants assignable. A long discussion ensued, and Mr. Walker then submitted an amend-

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16. On motion of Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina the House went into committee on the private calendar, Mr. Lyman, of Connecticut, in the

chair.

Various bills were taken up that had been reported from committees, of very little general interest, chiefly relating to individual claims. That authorizing the payment of interest to the State of New Hampshire for advances made for the use of the United States in repelling invasion and suppressing Indian insurrection, excited a short discussion, in consequence of a proviso introduced by the Judiciary Committee, limiting the amount of interest to be paid t

Allusion having been made to the claim of Maryland, Mr. Walsh explained that the difficulty was caused by a payment for interest having been credited as principal, by which upwards of \$70,000 are due to the State. A motion to strike out the provision was lost

The Committee, having made considerable progress in the private calendar, rose, and the Chairman reported the bills which had been disposed of to the House.

That for the relief of Com. Pendergrast being objected to, because there was no specific sum stated, and no report accompanying the bill, it was referred to the Committee on

and the bill was reported to the House, for its

Naval Affairs, with instructions to ascertain the amount applied for.

The House then adjourned, to meet on Mon-

MONDAY, JANUARY 19. The resolution of Mr. Allison, that the Committee on Printing be instructed to procure the printing of 100,000 copies of a report condensed from the census returns, which appeared in the Globe of January 1st, provided the expense does not exceed one cent a copy, was taken up. the rules being suspended, and passed by a

Mr. Briggs submitted a resolution of inquiry into the legality of the election of Mr. Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, which was laid

Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, which was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Clingman asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas some of the States of the Union have, in their Constitutions, provided for the absolute exclusion of free negroes from their several Territories, while others have sought to obtain the same object by legislation; and whereas complaints have at times been made of these things by other States and nations: Therefore,

of these things by other States and nations: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House of Representatives, it is the unquestionable right of each one of the States of the Union to exclude, either wholly or partially, from her territory, negroes, whether free or slaves; and that the exercise of this right affords no just ground of complaint to any other nation or State.

Objections were made.

Mr. Clingman, moved to suspend the rules.

Ohno.—The Legislature was organized on the 5th instant by the election of Joel Wilson as Speaker of the Senate, and James C. Johnson as Speaker of the House.

I hands, as soon as the treaty shall be ratified. Those lands are looked upon with much anxiety; and, should the treaty be ratified, the immigration next season will doubtless be three times that of any former year.

States by the larger, and the final subjection of all by two or three despotisms. Such a movement will not only be fatal to our commerce, but the general industry and free principles of America."

T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Doty, Duncan, Dunham, Egerton, Fowler, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goodenow, Grow, Harper, Haws, Hebard, Hibbard, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas Y. T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Doty, Duncan, Dunham, Egerton, Fowler, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goodenow, Grow, Harper, Haws, Hascall, Haven, Hebard, Hibbard, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Thomas Y. Howe, Jun., Ingersoll, Ives, James Johnson, John Johnson, D. T. Jones, Preston King, Kuhns, Martin, McLanahan, Miner, Molony, H. D. Moore, Morrison, Murray, Newton, A. Parker, Peaslee, Penniman, Rantoul, Robbins, Ross, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Schoonmaker, Scudder, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Benj. Stanton, Abraham P. Stevens, Alexander H. Stephens, Sutherland, Sweetser, Taylor, Benjamin Thompson, George W. Thompson, Thurston, Townshend, Tuck, Walbridge, Washburn, Welch, Wells, and Williams—85.

So the motion was not agreed to.

After the transaction of unimportant business, the House adjourned.

### TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate had under consideration the mendment to the Bounty Land Law.

Cartter, Hunter, and Campbell. We are sorry our paper goes to press before

the report can be prepared.

capital of this State.
"Resolved, That we tender to Louis Kossuth the assurance that we entertain a sincere

sympathy for the wrongs of Hungary, and a deep detestation of the despotic tyranny of Austria, and the unwarrantable intervention of Russia.

"Resolved, That we earnestly desire that the General Government of the United States may exert an influence, in some wise and proper manner, against all such intervention in future."

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The official vote given by the people of Virginia at the recent election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that State was declared by the Legislature on Saturday last, and is reported as follows: For Governor.

Joseph Johnson - - - -

George W. Summers - - 57.040 Lieutenant Governor. Shelton F. Leake - - - 64,464 Samuel Watts - - - - 55,268 BALTIMORE, JANUARY 16 .- A delegation of some two hundred of our most respectable citizens will visit Washington on Thursday of next week. They will take with them a petition signed by from fifteen to eighteen thousand residents of Baltimore, in favor of the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his associates in exile. The petition will be presented to the President

f the United States. TRENTON, JANUARY 15.—The resolutions protesting against the intervention of Russia, and inviting Kossuth to visit Trenton, passed both

ouses of the Legislature to-day. NEW YORK, JANUARY 16 .- The intervention esolutions have passed the Senate at Albany. The steamer Asia, with a week's later news

Emigration from North Carolina to CALIFORNIA.—It is said that a considerable emigration of slave owners, with their slaves, is going forward to California from North Caro-lina, who are versed in the business of gold digging. A party of twenty-three North Carolinians arrived at Charleston a few days ago, with twenty-nihe slaves, who are about to take passage in the Isabel, for Havana, purposing to take the overland route.

OF OHIO. FELLOW CITIZENS: As the present year will be one of great importance in the political course of parties in this nation, and it is very desirable to ascertain, as early as possible, the distinctive points of special interest which should engage the attention of the friends of human rights in the contest for the Presidency, and a delegation is to be appointed to the National Nominating Convention, we respectfully invite you to hold a Mass Meeting in Columbus, on the second Wednesday (the 11th day) of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

or February, at 10 c'clock, A. M.

We hope our old Liberty friends—the early champions of the freedom of all men—will come up, to inspire with their presence and with their experience those who have more recently buckled on the armor; and that all, old and roung will either professional to the control of a december of the control of t and young, will give proof of a determination to battle valiantly until victory perches on our banner.

L. L. RICE,

FRANKLIN GALE W. B. JARVIS, ALBERT G. RIDDLE, WM. HENRY BRISBANE, Central Committee

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI, O. FRIENDS OF FREEDOM: We invite you to meet in Convention in Cincinnati, on TUESDAY, WEDNES-DAY, and THURSDAY, April 27th, 28th, and 29th,

1852, commencing at half past nine o'clock, A. M., of the first-named day. We call upon you, without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patried philanthropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this

call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from your ordinary avocations, to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will lay by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convention, or to send a representative from your neighborhood? Come, friends, prove your faith by your works, and let the poor, crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and en-thusiastic Convention of devoted men and women from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over

their wrongs, and pouring out words of fire in advo-cacy of their rights.

We offer you our hospitalities, and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visi agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the altar of an exalted and exalting faith, and enew our Christian vow, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an Abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs. Yours for the right and the humane, for justice

Mrs. SARAH H. ERNST.

Mrs. ELIZABETH COLEMAN, Mrs. JULIA HARWOOD.

Mrs. A. MANN, Mrs. MARY M. GUILD, Miss KESIAH EMORY, EDWARD HARWOOD, JOHN H. COLEMAN, JOHN JOLLIFFE. CHRISTIAN DONALDSON.

Committee of Gentlemen. CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 5, 1852. We respectfully solicit the editors of newspa-cers, throughout the country, to insert the above call The question of slavery in the Platte country

LEVI COFFIN,

The question of slavery in the Platte country has been agitated anew. The adjourned term of the Circuit Court of the country assembled at Buffalo (Mo.) early in December, and several cases of importance came up for adjudication. Among them is the constitutionality of that portion of the Missouri Compromise act prohibiting slavery in the territory west of that State and north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes. This question comes up in the case of Sylva, a woman of color sueing for her freedom, against Kirby. The substance of the woman's petition is, that her master resided with her in that territory since the passage of

the act, which entitles her to her freedom. To this petition, it appears, Mr. Richardson de-murred, assigning as a reason that the act in question was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The case goes to the Supreme Court.

### MARRIAGE

Married in Conesus, Livingston county, New York, by the Rev. Thomas Aitkin, Dr. D. D. Mory, of Kingsville, Ohio, to Miss Frances Armstrong, of Conesus.

# DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

BALTIMORE. On the hoof - \$3.25 a \$4.00 Net - - 6.25 Gross average 3.75 a 0.00
Butter, Western, in bbls. - 0.09½ a 0.10
Butter, Western, in kegs - 0.11¾ a 0.12½
Butter, Roll, per lb. - - 0.15 a 0.18 Cheese, per lb. The House, in Committee of the Whole, was occupied with the Mexican Indemnity business, and was enlivened by personal explanations between Messrs. Giddings, Taylor, Barrere, Cartter. Hunter. and Campbell. a 3.00 a 0.54 0.00 Hams, per lb.

Hogs, live

Lard, in bbls., per lb. 

#### CLOVER NOOK: BY ALICE CAREY. THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

Readers of the National Era, who have been delighted with the contributions of "PATTY LEE," will not fail to buy her charming volume of "Clover Nook, or Recollections of our Home in the West," in which she has painted American country life with a freshness of genius and a felicity of style hitherto un-exampled in our literature. It is a work for our free agricultural States, not less attractive and character istic than Miss Mitford's Village Stories for England. or Washington Irving's Sketch Book for the old Dutch society of New Amsterdam and the borders of the

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"We do not hesitate to predict for these sketches a wide popularity. They bear the true stamp of genius—simple, natural, truthful—and evince a keen sense of the humor and pathos, of the comedy and tragody, of life in the country. No one who has ever read it can forget the sad and beautiful story of Mary Wildermings—its weird fancy, tenderness and beauty; its touching description of the emotions of a sick and suffering human spirit, and its exquisite rural pictures. The moral tone of Alice Carey's writings is unobjectionable always."—J. G. Whittier.

"Miss Carey's experience has been in the midst of rural occupations, in the interior of Ohio. Every word here reflects this experience, in the rarest shapes and most exquisite hues. The opinion now appears to be commonly entertained, that Miss Carcy is decidedly the first of our female authors—an opinion which Fitz-Greene Halleck, John G. Whittier, Dr. Griswold, William D. Gallagher, Bayard Taylor, with many others, have on various occasions endorsed."—Illustrated News.

"If we look at the entire catalogue of female writers of prose fiction in this country, we shall find no EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"If we look at the entire catalogue of female writers of prose fiction in this country, we shall find no one who approaches Alice Carey in the best characteristics of genius. Like all genuine authors, she has peculiarities; her hand is detected as unerringly as that of Poe or Hawthorne; as much as they she is apart from others and above others; and her sketches of country life must, we think, be admitted to be superior even to those delightful tales of Miss Mitford, which, in a similar line, are generally acknowledged to be equal to anything done in England."—International Magazine.

"Alice Carcy has perhaps the strongest imagination." "Alice Carcy has perhaps the strongest imagination among the women of this country. Her writings will live longer than those of any other woman among us."—American Whig Review.

"Alice Carey has a fine, rich, and purely original "Altee Carey has a nac, rich, and purely original genius. Her country stories are almost unequal-led."—Knickerbocker Magazine.

"Miss Carey's sketches are remarkably fresh, and exquisite in delicacy, humor, and pathos. She is booked for immortality."—Home Journal.

"The Times speaks of Alice Carey as standing a go even farther in our favorable judgment, and express the opinion that among those living or dead, she has had no equal in this country; and we know of few in the annals of English literature who have exhibited superior gifts of real poetic genius."—The Portland (Me.) Eclectic. Published and for sale by J. S. REDFIELD,

Clinton Hall, New York

Jan. 1-4t FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Either of the following named Journals commencing Jan uary, 1852, may be obtained: THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL-& Reposite

ry of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence, amply illustrated with Engravings. Published menthly, by FOWLERS & WELLS, No 13! Nassau street, New York. THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HEBALD OF REponus—Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated. Terms the same. THE STUDENT, AND FAMILY MISCELLANY - Designed for Children and Youth, Parents and Teachers. Illustrated with Engravings.

The Universal Phonographer—Devoted to the Dis-

semination of Phonography and to Verbat'm Reporting, with Practical Instruction to Learners. Printed in Pho-Either or all of these monthlies will be sent by mail to any Post Office in the United States, for One Dollar a Year each. All letters and orders should be post paid, and directed to FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street,

Office of Correspondence,

WASHINGTON CITY.

A LL persons having business in the city of Washington are informed that the undersigned has established here an OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, for the purpose of giving any information desired by any person in any part of the world. No business, whether public or private, if of an honorable character, will be excluded from the correspondence of this office. Persons wishing to know how to proceed in any business they may have before Congress, in the public offices, &c., will be discreetly advised; and where professional or other aid is necessary, the best will be procured or recommended.

The undersigned will regard all matters communicated to him in connexion with this office as sacredly confidential, and will, by himself and through such agents as it may be necessary for him to employ, use every possible precaution to preserve them involate.

Every letter of inquiry must contain a fee of five dollars, which will generally be the only remuneration required; but should it not compensate for the service to be rendered, the proper amount will be stated in a satisfactory letter in reply.

\*\*B\*\* Address\*\*, (postage prepaid.)

THOMAS C. CONNOLLY.

Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

Washington, J. Anuary 16, 1852.

Mr. Thomas C. Connolly is known to us as a worthy citizen, as a gentleman of intelligence, and as a clear, accurate, and ready writer; and we regard him as eminently qualified for the able, prompt, and faithful performance of the useful duties connected with his new and original design of an Office of Consespondence.

RICHARD WALLACH,

[U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.]

\*\*WALTER LENOX\*\*,

[Senior editor of the "National Intelligencer."]

R. W. LATHAM,

Jan 17—6m

[Banker.] Office of Correspondence,

JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lasalle, Lasalle Co, Illinois,

Wild give promps attention to all profess in al business intru-ted to his care in the middle and northern part of the Stale, to the locating of land warrants, purchase and sale of real estate, examination of titles, payment of taxes, &c Refers to Hon. Samuel Lewis, Choimnati, Ohio; Ohio; William Keys, Hillaborough, Ohio; Moses Barlow, Eeq. Xenta, Ohio. AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PEN-

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS BOUNTY LANDS, &c.

THE subscriber having been engaged for near ten years past, in proceenting cialms before Congress and the several Departments of G. vernment, for Pensions, Bounty Lands, arre-rs of initiary pay, commutation and extra pay, &c., has c illected and obtained access to a wast amount of old r-cords and documents. Turnishing evidence of service in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, of persons who served as Teamsters, Wagoners, Wagon Conductors, Blacksmiths: Carpenters, Whelewrights, Boat-Buiders, and artificers of all kinds; he is prepared to aid promptly, at his own risk and expense, all persons who have Claims scainet the Government for services in the Revolutionary War. Either original claims, which have never been presented for want of evidence, or, having been presented, are now rejected or auspended—or claims for increase of pensions where only a part of what was justly due has been allowed. Heirs are in all cases entitled to all that war due the soldier or his widow at their decease, whether application has been made or not. Also, claims for service in the war of 1812, Mexican war, and any of the Indian wars since 1790. He will artend personally to the investigation and prosecution of claims as above stated, or before any bourd which may be constituted for the adjustment of claims against the General Government.

Letters of inquiry or application should be addressed (post paid) to

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Bra. LIBERALITY. BY H. J. COX.

" The liberal soul shall be made fat."-PROV. O. lot us scatter wide

The blessings Heaven bestows, And with the poor divide The honey and the ross. Why should we close our eyes To human woe and grie Why not with haste arise,

Are we not of one blood, From the same parent kind?

Is not our father, God, Whence we those blessings find? "Withholding more than meet,

In poverty will end; But giving is replete With good to those who lend. For 'tis but loaned to God.

He'll give a rich reward.

Then let us scatter wide The blessings Heaven bestows, And with the poor divide The honey and the rose

Whose children are the poor

ME, HAVE ON OBCAN MUSIC.

The peculiar, almost unrivalled, combinatio

of wet, humor, good nature, and shrewd sense, which character to Mr. Hale, has rarely been exhibited more effectively than in his short speech on Printing, delivered on the 13th in the Senate. The resolution under consideration proposed to authorize the Committee on Printing to contract with the publishers of the Washington Union, for printing the Census returns, on such terms as they might deem reasonable. There had been a great deal of vague talk and mystification on the subject, but Mr. Hale cut directly to its core. He

I want to say a word upon this subject, although I enter upon it with great reluctance, and—the Senate will excuse me—with great d ffidence; because, sir, we have been enter-tained, of late, with such lofty subjects—the safety of the Union, the spirit of the age, the progress of manifest destiny, national intervention, the Magyar race, &c.—that it is a great effort to clip the wings of a man's imagination, and come down to a printing-office, and deal in such commonplace matters as the mere printing of this Census will be. But, sir, it is a part of what we are bound to do, and we make the common of the commo a part of what we are bound to do, and we must do it. I apprehend a great mistake has arisen from the fact that we are endeavoring to be a little more pure and a little more patriotic than our poor human nature will allow us to be. Here is an opportunity offered to us—us Democrats, I mean, now, sir—[laughter] to do a great benefit to the country, and a little private benefit to the party at the same time; and thus, sir, a great good and a small good will be effected.

We would better look at the thing as it is. It is not worth while to shut our eyes to the existing realities about us, and strain after a great national object that does not exist. We uld better look close at hand. And we find that close at hand we have first a country; and the country has a Whig party and a Democratic party, and we cannot get along without them. Next to that, neither the Whig party nor the Democratic party can get along without an organ. Who ever heard of a party without an organ, sir? Take a countryman who never saw an organ, and let him see the man touching the keys, and he hears the music, and he thinks that is all. He does not know that there must be somebody behind to blow the bellows. But what kind of an organ would it be, if there was not somebody behind to put in the wind? [Laughter.] This bill is the boy that blows the bellows; this is the wind that boy is behind. The bellows-boy in this case has to sit behind, and—"raise the wind." as a

friend near me suggests.

Now, it seems to me, it is a little ungenerous in the Whigs—standing on a high moral plat-form, I can look down upon and talk to both form, I can look down upon and talk to both parties equally—I say it seems to me a little ungenerous in the Whigs, who, according to the authority which the honorable Senator from Indiana has adduced, have had bellowsblowers for a long time, while their keys have been touched—for Whig organs will not go been touched—for Whig organs will not go without wind any more than Democratic organs—I say it is a little hard, when they have had their bellows blown so long that they are not willing to let these new performers have the benefit of a little wind also. Donelson & Armstrong cannot touch the keys without this blowing, and I am willing to give a liberal quantity of wind; I am willing to give any-thing not very extravagant; and I hope if we thing not very extravagant; and I hope if we do this, as we certainly shall—for we all know where the majority is—we are a majority here, sir—I mean we, the Democrats—and we are going to have a broad platform, broad enough for all Conservatives and Republicans to stand upon, both North and South—being in a decided majority, we shall carry this measure in one way or the other. [Laughter.] There is no doubt about that. Human nature is as human now as it ever has been and as it probhuman now as it ever has been and as it prob ably will be for some time to come—at least till after the next Presidential election.

I hope, then, sir, looking, to the future, that after we have been so liberal, our liberality will continue, for there is another party, small party—I mean the Free Soil party—an they too, need wind. They only print a week-ly paper now; but by and by—this is a pro-gressive age, eir—they may want a daily organ; and if they do, their organ cannot go any more than yours can without wind. Probably there a bill introduced; and I hope tho whose organs have been so long making such sweet music, the public all the while blowing the bellows, will show some magnanisity to them when they come forward with the this, I take it, is the real, sober, matter of fact view of the case—that is to say, this is what we should talk over between ourselves. I hope the reporters will not print what I say, because this is not for the public ear; it is for us. We while the transfer of the transfer of the Democratic party; [laughter;] but if I were differently situated I would go for giving it to my friends in preference to those who are opposed to us. Now, as this is the natural and of Adam—as it is the proper view, why not come up to it at once? I presume that Donelson & Armstrong are highly respectable gentlemen; I have no doubt of it, though I have no personal acquaintance with them. I hope, however, that there will be a provision inserted in this resolution, or that the committee will arrange it so that what we do for the Union now will not prejudice Mr. Ritchie in his claim for compensation, so that we cannot do justice to him.

I am perfectly satisfied that the majority in this body will go for giving this patronage to their friends. It would be strange if they did not. I think that my friend from Connecticut, [Mr. Smith.] if he was in power, would do the same thing. If he would not, then he would not live up to the reputation he has required; for his reputation has been that he will stand by his friends. Now, no man need blush for such a reputation as that. such a reputation as that. I will stand by my friends. I have not many here, I know, but what few I have I will stand by. I know that that Senator will stand by his friends. I hope we will all stand by our friends.

Now, let us have done with this matter

in earnest. I speak what I think. I do not impeach the motives of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Bright] or the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Smith.] I believe there is a great deal of human nature in mankind generally, and as much of it in those two Senators as in and as much of it in those two Senators as in the majority of high-minded men everywhere, and no more. And believing this, and seeing that manifest destiny points to the Union press as the one to do this printing, why, let us bow to this manifest destiny, and let them have it, and not spend so much time in discussion.

I hope I have given a rational view of this

matter—one that will commend itself to sensi-ble men all around the Senate; and they will be now disposed to meet the question at

# MONOPOLY OF POWER BY THE NORTH-THE

There is a passage in the speech of Senator Downs, of Louisiana, delivered a few days since, which shows how terribly the North has oppressed the South. He says:

I proceed now to his arguments on secession.

He opens this branch of his subject by a denunciation of Southern pusillanimity, of which he speaks as flippantly and as coolly as if he had the sole right to rule in questions of honor and propriety for our portion of the Union, and as if his doctrines had not been repudiated by all the most patriotic and distinguished men of the South, and in his own State, and then proceeds to the argument by an assump-tion as little sustained by our past history as any that was ever made, perhaps, on this floor.

The policy of the Union is under the con trol of Northern sentiments and Northern in

Let us see how a few facts in our history will show the incorrectness of this assumption The commander-in-chief of the army of the Rev olution was from the South; the permanent seat of Government was established in th South; an extent of seacoast has been acquired n the South (embracing, too, the great outlet our whole extent of coast at the close of the Revolution, while none has been acquired in ne North, on the Atlantic. Of the eleve Prosidents elected, seven were from the South and four from the North; five from the South served two terms—not one from the North The South has had the Presidency nearly fifty out of sixty-four years that the present Govern-ment will have existed at the close of the resent term. The office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been held by two South ern men for more than half a century continu usly. As it was in the past, so it is at present Southern man presides here, and in the oth House, and did during the last Congress the chairmen of the most important committees in this and the other House are Southern men; the commander-in-chief of the army is a na-tive of the South; all three of the commanders

the war with Mexico were natives, and two them residents of the South. or them residents, of the South.

I notice these things in no boastful spirit; they were, I know, brought about without design, in the natural course of events, but they certainly go far to show that the South are not that oppressed people which some would represent them to be.

For the double purpose of illustrating the pinion I have here advanced, and to show that Mr. Jefferson rejected with horror such violent remedies for injuries to the South as the Senator has been propagating, I beg leave to read an extract from a speech delievered by

"More than a quarter of a century since 1825.) Mr. Jefferson (I need apply no epithets him, his name is enough) thought there was at least as much reason to complain of the ction of the General Government as any Southorn men can think now exists; yet he, in the most decided terms, disapproved of the remedy proposed by South Carolina, and those who concur with her. He said, in his letter to Mr.

fliction, the rapid strides with which the Federal branch of our Government is advancing owards the usurpation of all the rights reserv of all powers, foreign and domestic; and that, too, by constructions which, if legitimate, leave no limits to their power. "'And what is our resource for the preserv

tion of the Constitution? Reason and argu-ment? You might as well reason and argue to the marble columns encircling them!'
"'Are we, then, to stand to our arms with the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. If any infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none could ever be formed which could last one year. We must have patience and longer endurance with our brothers while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of cons quences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents, and separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of the Union with them,

or submission to a Government without limitation of powers.' "Never came from his pen wiser or more patriotic words than these! With what fore-sight his philosophic mind dwelt on events fa-vorable to the South that have already come to pase! It seems like prophecy! Little more than a quarter of a century has elapsed; yet what, in that short space in the life of a nation, have been the chapter of accidents already recorded in our history favorable to State rights and Southern interests! Five Presidents have since been elected, and two acting Presidents; three of the Presidents were from the South, as was also one of the acting Presidents; and one of the Presidents from the North was a native of the South. The office of President has been actually held seventeen out of the last twenty-five years by Southern Presidents, and only eight years by Northern Presidents. During the admin.stration of three of these

Southern Presidents—one of them so by acciposed on the constructive powers of the Federal Government have been adopted in two cases by the Executive power alone. President Jackson restra.ned by the Mayeville veto the power claimed for a general system of internal improvements—the one at which Mr. Jefferson was more alarmed than any other—and Mr. Polk coufirmed it in the veto of the harbor bill in 1846. Mr. Tyler vetoed a Bank of the United States, and made it an obsolete idea forever; and the high tariff, which drove South Carolina to nullification, in 1832 was so much reduced under the advice of Mr. Polk and his Southern Secretary of the Treasury as to leave no cause of complaint on that score, even on the part of South Carolina. Since 1825, seven new States have been admitted into the United states dianged in the advice of Mr. Polk and his slave States thus admitted contain an area greater than the four free States, and there is a greater than the four free States, and there is a greater than the four free States, and there is a greater than the four free States, and there is a greater than the four free States, and there is a greater than the four free States, and there is a greater than the four free States, and there is a greater than the four free States, and there is a function. I think, then, after all, we have stood our ground pretty well for the last quarter of a century, and have no great reason to despair. Yes, we of the South have prospered greatly during that time. The North has also prosperied greatly, perhaps more than we have, but we ought not to envy them, or quarrel with them for their good fortune. If they have ries. There are, too, ahead some accidents for the acquisition and admission of new States of the South, which are not unworthy of consideration. I think, then, after all, we have stood our ground pretty well for the last quarter of a century, and have no great reason to despair. Yes, we of the South have prospered greatly during that time. The North has also prospered greatly, perhaps more than we have, but we ought not to envy them, or quarrel with them for their good fortune. If they have made more money than we have, we have had, as has been the case through the whole history of the Government, at least our share of the honor and power."

# WR RANTOULS SPEECH.

N THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UPON THE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UPON THE
RESOLUTION OF WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

I desire to say that I shall vote for this resolution, not because I consider Louis Kossuth to be identified with the great cause of European liberty, although I sympathize strongly with all who are the champions of that cause; nor simply because he stands before the country as a champion of national independence, although there is no holier or higher cause in which man can be engaged than that; but because he comes here the representative of a principle heretofore almost peculiar to our own institutions. The case of Hungary is the case of a sovereign independent State united with other States under one common executive for limited and specific purposes, that sovereign State reserving her own rights, and Louis Kos-

suth stands here before the country, the first European that ever stepped upon our shores, the champion of State rights. It is that principle which he personifies and no other man ever came from the Old World that could be said to personify it. That is the highest claim which he has upon my regard, and, as I believe, upon many of whom declare their wish to see that the man opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons, and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that constitution exercitated. ed at what he may be pleased to term the trifling manner in which I have treated this subject. I have not treated it triflingly. I am in earnest. I speak what I think. I do not in earnest, the motives of the Senator from India. came from the Old World that could be said to personify it. That is the highest claim which he has upon my regard, and, as I believe, upon the regard of the civilized world. What was the case of Hungary for several hundred years? She had constituted a part of a confederated empire; she had her own rights, and guarded them with jealous care; and she had her separate State independence and sovereignty, which perished through the encroachments of the central power—a power created under express limitations. If this Republic should go the downward path which every republic has gone whose history has been written, from what cause will it perish? I stand here to welcome Louis Kossuth because I love this Union, and pray that it may be eternal; but I see in this Louis Kossuth because I love this Union, and pray that it may be eternal; but I see in this Government a symptom of mortality—and what is it? If this Government shall perish, it will perish by the encroachments of the central power upon the rights of the separate States. And here stands a man whose whole life has been devoted to the vindication of State rights against a consolidation and centralization. That is the principle he embodies, and it is for that we should welcome him here, if we welcome him at all—as I trust in God we shall do cheerfully, and with our whole hearts.

Now, what is the reason why liberty has been

impossible in Europe, from the earliest times down to the present day? Simply because they have had no contrivance there for dividing the powers of the Government among many different administrations. How was it that that great man—the apostle of liberty in two worlds—and his compeers failed to astablish that great man—the apostle of liberty in two worlds—and his compeers failed to establish constitutional government in France? Why is constitutional liberty impossible now in France? For one reason, and one only; and that is, because all the powers of the Government are intrusted to one central power. And that power must of necessity be altogether too strong for liberty to exist anywhere.

And, sir, when I see here in this country the universal tendency of nower to attract to itself.

all power; when I see here in this country the all power; when I see there must, some day or other, come up the question, shall this cluster of Republics cease to be a cluster of Republics? Shall it become a National Government? When I see a party sometimes calling itself national, because it carries national powers further than other men are disposed to carry them; when I see such tendencies—I allude not to the present particularly, but to different periods since the foundation of our Government—when I see that this is the great danger against which every man in this country ought to contend, who de-sires the preservation of our institutions; and when I see here a man who has devoted his life, his energies, his genius—a genius which I will not now pause to characterize, for I trust will not now pause to characterize, for I trust all around me appreciate as I do a man who has devoted all the powers God has given him to the purpose of detending the institutions and independence of his country against the central power of her federal government, I ask myself, is it possible that any man who sees in the rights of the several States the bulwark and afeguard of our liberties, can for a momen nesitate to welcome such a man? The myste ry to me is incomprehensible. I confess I cannot fathom it; and nothing that I have yet heard in the debate upon this floor has given me any assistance in understanding what is at bottom of this unwillingness to welcome our brother, our friend, our compatriot, in the defence of that great principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions. he foundation of all our institutions.

If, sir, Louis Kossuth had not been brough

his own vessel, at his own expense, if he had never been heard of except as the champion of the principle of which I have already specified, alone would have been claim enough o me. And when such a man has been bro here at the national expense, are we to stand parleying while he is at the door, and debating whether we will let him in or shut him out? What new light have we on this subject? Are we to say that, by admitting Louis Kossuth, we sanction all the opinions he has ever uttered? If that be so, we never should have invited him here. He had uttered a good many opinions, before he came to this country, in which I for one could not agree with him. But I say that we must take the man as the glorious representation of a glorious cause. As such, we can take him to our hearts, differ from us as he may on a great variety of questions, and important questions too, that may arise. All honest men, having different intellects, do differ. When I find two men agreeing precisely in opinion, I take it for granted that they are either both fools or that one of them is a fool, and is controlled by the other. This man has a right to trolled by the other. This man has a right to his own opinions. Let him express them, and express them fearlessly. I do not say that by vote I endorse any of his opinions. I simply say that I glory in welcoming to America the peculiar champion of the great principles of American institutions.

here in a Government ship, if he had come in

American institutions.

With this exposition, I am willing that my vote should go forth to the country; and whatever position Kossuth may hereafter take, I shall not feel that I have reason to regret that vote.

#### For the National Fra FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

If, from the rapacity of the upholders of slavery and the imbecility of the representatives of freedom, so unjust and inhuman a law as the Fugitive Slave Law can be passed and supported; if, by a manifest usurpation of power Congress can have brought the whole of the United States into the support of slavery, which the framers of the Constitution were anxious to avoid, it might at least have been expected that these refarious measures would have been vindicated with some show of plausible reason ing, and our Government should not have been further disgraced by such flimsy sophistry and falsehood as appears in the recent message

the President.
The President says: "The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution." Then, after citing in full the only provision on the subject, he adds:
"This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and dent—three of the greatest limitations ever imposed on the constructive powers of the Fedeupon every citizen of the United States." Now, ra! Government have been adopted in two should the whole of this obligation be admitted.

Constitution which an horizes Congress to provide for the execution of any of its provisions, where its power to do so is not expressly granted. On the contrary, the 10th amendment says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." This amendment—which Congress and the President have seen fit to overlook—was made distinctly to prevent such usurpations as this by the Federal Government on the plea of processity or any other

Constitution overturned;" and, again, that 'nullification is now aimed, not so much against ended to.-Ed. Era. particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself," &c. He, indeed, says that "the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is be-lieved to be daily diminishing;" and it is doubt-less true, that those who oppose the law from avowed hostility to the Constitution are com-paratively few; but he fully and designedly paratively few; but he fully and designedly gives the impression that this is the true and sole ground of all who condemn this law—which are probably more than half the citizens of the free States, and who are as firm friends of the Constitution as the President himself.

Our Presidential messages at the opening of Congress can hardly be considered as mere ommunications from one branch of the Gov rnment to another; they are rather manifes

ized community, who regard this as a Govern-ment of the people, to ascertain the principles and policy of the nation. It is therefore deeply to be regretted that sentiments should appear in a public document, from the Chief Magis-trate of the Republic, which tend to degrade our country in the eyes of all the lovers of lib-erty in the world, and to call forth the sneers erty in the world, and to call forth the sneers of despots and their abettors at our hypocritical democracy. We are sufficiently humbled by European views of our slavery; its existence at the South; its more disgraceful, because more unnecessary, support at the North. The Fugitive Slave Law is regarded as a trocious a tyranny as any of the edicts of Austria or Russia; and when it is seen to be advocated from the Presidential chair, by such a course from the Presidential chair, by such a course of sophistry and misrepresentation as is now presented, we cannot but feel that all of our citizens in foreign countries, who have hitherto denied the participation of the Northern portion of our Union in the guilt of slavery, must hang their heads in the deepest mortification.

J. P. B.

#### RAILROADS IN ILLINOIS. A correspondent of the Era in Southern Illi-

nois gives us a glimpse at the railroads there now and in future. - Ed. Era.

The railroad of commanding importance is this State will be the one designated as Central. The main trunk extends from the junc tion of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, due north, through the centre of the State, to Peru the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal. From that point the northwest branch extends to Galena—the Chicago branch, diverging from the trunk at a point midway between Cairo and Peru, traversing the eastern edge of the State. The Central road, when completed, will be about seven hun-dred miles of railway, located within the territory of Illinois. This road has been taken by who are bound to finish the whole in six years the major part will be completed in three. When the valley of the Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico are connected by this chain of rail-way, of which the Central road in Illinois is he most important link, there will be no continuous line in the Union equal to it-forming as it will, the connection between the net-wor eastern roads centering at Chicago, and those of the Atlantic board, converging to a point at Mobile. But this is only one of the oads over which the Iron Horse will puff and snort at the rate of thirty or forty miles per hour. The Ohio and Mississippi thoroughfare will connect the Queen City with S Louis, is located from Illinoistown, via Leba-non, Carlisle, and Salem, to a point opposite Vincennes, Indiana, and will soon be under contract, to be completed in three years. The Rock Island and Lasalle route, terminating at Chlcago, will be completed in due time. The Garden City has the cars running some fifty or sixty miles towards Galena, on a route that will terminate at the latter point, and will in this way open up the whole interior of the north of he State for the benefit of the agriculturists From Alton the cars are under way towards. Springfield, from which the road is to extend due north to Bloomington, at which point it will intersect the Central road. These are but under process of construction, or on the eve of breaking ground, without danger of failure. These constitute merely the main arteries of the State, and will rapidly bring about a state of things that will send the locomotive panting and whizzing into all the interior; for the sim ple reason that many sections will be too distant from the thoroughfares to reach them conveniently. But having lengthened out this epistle beyond what I intended, I will leave what I have to say further on this and kindred ubjects for subsequent scrawls. Yours, &c.

# SOUND DOCTRINE

# A valued friend, in a recent letter stating

the particulars of a swindling case, by which a whole county in the State of Ohio suffered adds the following pertinent comments. Ed Era

This man has had no character for years except for boldness as a money operator. He is vulgar, profane, licentious, and notoriously profligate; and yet, by dint of assurance, he has managed to get such a hold upon the condence of men as to nearly ruin scores of them How long will it take to convince the world that a man who is false to truth, false to good morals, and false to the wife of his bosom, is seldom anything but false, in the end, to his commercial engagements?

I have been a somewhat close observer men for more than thirty-five years, during all which time I have been engaged in commercial pursuits; and I set it down as an axiom that the man who is false to his wife is not to be trusted. He may be punctual while it suits his interest, and may seem honest; but he is a knave, and will inevitably fail.

Extract of a letter, dated

HARTFORD, CONN., December 10, 1851. Hartford, Conn., December 10, 1851.

It has occurred to me that you would perform a good service, were you to publish the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in 1798, on the Alien and Sedition Laws, and also the resolutions of Virginia, with the report of Mr. Madison. The views and positions taken are as applicable to the Fugitive Slave Law as to the celebrated enactments which called out those very able expositions from two of the master minds among the conscript fathers. master minds among the conscript fathers.

There are thousands and tens of thousands who profess to found their faith on the doctrines laid down in the resolutions of 1798, who never read those resolutions; and I have never yet seen the man who could reconcile the Fu yet seen the man who could reconcile the Fugitive Slave Law with the principles embodied in those resolutions and Madison's report. The clause in the Constitution, relating to the rendition of fugitives from service, contains no grant of power to Congress, but is a compact between the States, who bind themselves, first, to pass no law to discharge the fugitives; and, secondly, to restore them on claim. It is not secondly, to restore them on claim. It is not that Congress shall pass no law to relieve the fugitive from the service he owes, or that the General Government shall do anything with the matter. It belougs entirely to the States,

Extract of a letter, dated FULTON, OSWEGO Co., N. Y.

December 15, 1851.

Weekly, as the Era arrives, our family, consisting of twelve individuals, is called together to listen to the reading of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This, probably, is all the comment necessary on the acceptability of Mrs. Stowe as a writer. The other matter contained in your paper is also very acceptable. It is really refreshing, after the labors of the week, (which you know must be arduous, if you have been an instructor in a seminary of from 200 to 250 students,) to sit down Friday evening to peruse your excellent paper. December 15, 1851.

are smaller. In some cases there may be but one reader. On an average, there are probably five readers to one copy; which would give us a weekly audience of near ninety thousand

There are often published, in Washington, excellent and useful pamphlets and speeches, which cannot be obtained from our bookstores in the West. Can any permanent arrangement be made, by which one could have a

good selection made and sent to him, without the necessity of writing for each as it may be published?

WM. E. GILMORE. Send your name to some good Free Soil nember of Congress request him to enter it upon his list, and to send you all such speeches We have no doubt the request would be at

## STATE OF THINGS IN INDIANA. Extracts of a letter, dated

RICHMOND, IA., December 8, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

White I have pen in hand, I will address you a few lines on the state of parties in Indiana. There seems to be a spirit abroad to frown down the Free Soil party, and to make the Fugitive Slave Law a grand test both of Hunker Vhiggery and Democracy; and it would seem om the prayers of certain clergymen, of church membership also, agitation must be ar-rested, except in the extension and perpetua-tion of slavery; and the Union, if preserved, must be effected by the extension of slavery whenever and wherever South Carolina may require it. From present indications, I am led to believe that the Whig and Democratic nominees for the President, in 1852, will endeavor to outdo each other in laudation of the so-called Compromise measures, and especially the "best of all," as Gen. Lane, in his Indianapolis speech, said of the Fugitive Slave Law. En-deavors will be exerted to please the slave States, and the nominee who will be esteemed the fleetest and safest on the cold track of a the flectest and satest on the cold track of a runaway negro will in all probability be successful. In the selection of fit persons in the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the office of Bishop, an eye was had no doubt to the individuals who owned the greatest number of human cattle, because Bishop Andrew had been suspended because he owned a few; so, in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, his claims would be much strengthened. dency, his claims would be much strengthened were he a large slaveholder, and dealt much in that kind of stock.

During the Territorial Government of In-

diana, more than one attempt was made by its Governor and Council to suspend the Ordinance of 1787, so far as it related to slavery; and now some thirty-five years of State Govern-ment has passed away, and we find the same spirit rampant, either to drive the negroes from the State, or, if retained here, have them converted into slavery.

Notwithstanding this dark picture, we have

some noble souls in the State—men who would be an ornament to any State—men who have not and will not bow to the Bill Browns nor ex-Governors of the State, and who, on a proper occasion, will prove their faith by their word Yet the spirit of '48-'9 seems to have deserted us. The extraordinary provisions in the new Constitution, and its adoption by such an overwhelming majority, is calculated to make an honest man hang his head and blush that he is man. An individual who has any claims on ociety, and who looks to an office as probable must acquiesce in the negro-chasing law—mus subscribe to the constitutional provision prohib ting free persons of color from entering the State, and agreeing to become informers against such who may employ them to labor or give them comfort. These things he must do, or priest and people will give him leave to re-ire from public service.

Nor is this negro-proscription principle con fined to any class of citizens exclusively; for, to my knowledge and belief, the clergy of Indiana are equally guilty with the rum seller or horse jockey; and rarely indeed is the case of the enslaved presented before the throne of

Gov. Wright urges upon the Legislature ac ion upon the negro clause in the Constitution and from his expressed views on that article, there need be no fears of the Executive veto. hould legislative action be ever so stringent. I have for years past been considered a Democrat—have acted with that party in public places and in private life, and am now three score and rising, and find myself no longer a Democrat—kicked out of the party, and can truly say that I thank God for the kicking, at

least in my case.

Some person has suggested the name of J.
P. Hale for President, and C. M. Clay for Vice
President. This is perhaps as strong a team as
the Anti-Slavery party could bring into the ield and such a ticket would not disturb or in terfere with the nominees of other parties. The Anti-Slavery party would not be s ly strong to drive the other parties together nence they could do their own voting, and loo

on and see a fair fight; and, so far as the ques-tion of slavery is concerned, very little odds which whips.

Under a view of all these discouraging cir cumstances, I do not despair. The overt acts of the dominant parties, and the extremities towards which they are hastening, would seem to admonish us that a point is about being reached when reaction will check the onward course of men in power-when truth and justice will be meted out to the poor, and when the precipice is uncapped, and the abyss into which the nation is about to be plunged will

cause the sober second thought to com

te reign, not of terror, but of reason, These indictments for treason are certainly alarming to the cause of liberty; and should convictions take place, and executions follow, a flame will be ignited which I fear will be diffi-

cult to extinguish.

Excuse, my dear sir, this scrawl; and I say to you, do your duty in the cause in which you are embarked fearlessly and in the fear of Heaven.

H. Hoover.

Extract of a letter, dated MARSEILLES, WYANDOTT Co., OHIO,

I have but lately arisen from a bed of sick ness, wherein myself and five of my children were confined, four of whom died. The diswere confined, four of whom died. The disease was milk sickness, (so-called;) the names and ages are as follows: Clarinda M. Soule, died October 25, 1851, aged eight years, two months, and nineteen days; Olive S. Soule, died October 28, 1851, aged ten years, six months; Amanda M. F. Soule, died November 11, 1851, aged 16 years, eight months, and twenty-four days; Minerva A. Soule, died December 2, 1851, aged fourteen years, ten months, twenty-four days—children of Moses K. and Patty Soule. Please publish, if convenient.

It is not often we are called upon to record such a series of bereavements.—Ed. Era.

The National Era is the best paper in the Union; and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for length, breadth, finish, and furniture, goes ahead of all Cabins. And the voices of free men, everywhere, cry to the fair authoress, "Write!" KENTUCKY.

This is pretty strong praise, to come from Kentucky; but Kentuckians never do things by halves .- Ed. Era.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, an original letter, signed by Mr. Randolph, the American Minister of State. in 1794, addressed to Mr. Monroe, then Minister from the United States in the French Republic, was read, and threw light upon the relations of the United States and France at that time. One of the statements in it, after desiring the Minister to cultivate friendly relations, was, that in "whatever war might arise with any nation of the world, they would consider the French nation as their first and natural ally."

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANK FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANK-LIN.—The British Government proposes to make their new search for Sir John Franklin as efficient as possible; and, in addition to the Pioneer and Intrepid, screw steamers, employed in the late expedition, the Phoenix, a much larger steamer, of 200 horse power, is ordered to be fitted out for the Polar seas.

Spaniard who plead with the Captain General of Cuba to spare the lives of the Americans who were assassinated at Havana—who, when intercession was vain, took charge of their dying messages, and by whose exertions the bodies of Kerr and Crittenden were received, was Antonio Costa. Let him be remem-POPULATION OF BOSTON.—By Dr. Chicker POPULATION OF BOSTON.—By Dr. Chickering's recent pamphlet, we perceive that 45.73 per cent. of the inhabitants of Boston are foreigners or immediate descendants of foreigners, and 54.27 per cent., or a little more than one-half, of American origin. The females exceed the males by 6,644. Five-sixths of the foreign population (foreigners and their chil-

dren) are Irish. Of the Americans, so called. 1.50 per cent. are colored. The children of foreigners are more numerous than American children, in proportion to the whole of each class of the population. The Americans have decreased 2.27 per cent. since 1845.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE,

· TUESDAY, JANUARY 13. The Chair laid before the Senate a reporfrom the Secretary of War, communicating in-formation respecting certain military roads in

Iowa.

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Senate, of the persons employed in his office.

Mr. Shields presented the petition of A. W.
Thompson, praying that a contract be made with him for carrying the mails on steamers, between the United States and Ireland.

Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill providing for a line of steamships between Jersey City and Galway, Ireland.

Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a

md Galway, Ireland.

Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Newton, New Jersey, sympahizing with Hungary, &c.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill to purchase the stock held by individuals in the Louisville

and Portland Canal. Mr. Bradbury introduced a joint resolution providing for the publication of an annual compendium of the public documents. Resolutions were introduced, authorizing the employment of clerks by the Committees on Post Offices and Naval Affairs.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution providing for printing the returns of the Seventh Census. And, after a long debate, owing to a want of necessary information on the subject, it was postponed to this day three weeks. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14. The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Department of the Interior, of esti-mates to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for that Department.

After petitions and reports, Mr. Hunter moved, and the bills making land warrants assignable was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Bradbury reported the bill making provision for ascertaining and paying the claims of American citizens for spoliations by the French prior to 1801. He said he would call

up the subject in February.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Seward, calling for the proceedings of a Naval Court of Inquiry concerning the loss of the U.S. steamer Edith, in 1849. Mr. Seward offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate all the information he may have in re-

gard to the propriety of repealing or modifying the act concerning tonnage duty on Span-ish vessels. Adopted. A bill was reported by Mr. Hamlin, granting a register to certain vessels, and it was or-

ered to be engrossed.

Resolutions authorizing the employment of clerks by the Committees on the Post Office and Post Roads, Naval Affairs, and Commerce, were taken up, debated, and adopted. The Senate then took up the memorial praying that flogging be restored as a punish

n the navy, and
Mr. Mallory addressed the Senate in favor of the prayer of the petitioners. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned. THURSDAY, JANUARY 15.

Mr. Clemens presented resolutions of Alabama, against intervention in the affairs of other nations. Mr. Fish presented the memorial of E. K Collins and others of New York, proprietors of the mail steamships, asking Congress for additional facilities in aid of their contract.

Mr. Pearce presented a memorial from Washington, asking aid to complete a railroad to the Point of Rocks, in Maryland. Mr. Shields reported a bill to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.

The subject of flogging in the navy was again taken up, and Mr. Mallory resumed the remarks commenced yesterday by him.

Mr. Hale made a speech against flogging in

the navy.

The consideration of the subject was post And the Senate went into Executive session

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Way and Means, reported a bill making appropria-tions for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1853; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A large variety of reports were made from

the several standing committees.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, from the Commit tee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to prohibit the prosecution of claims against the Govern-ment of the United States by heads of Departnents, and by Senators and Representatives during the terms of their respective offices which was referred to the

Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the act for the punishment of crime in the District of Columbia; which was passed. the District of Columbia; which was passed. It provides for the punishment of all persons, on conviction, who may maliciously, wilfully, and fraudulently, set fire to out-houses and other structures, in addition to those buildings which are enumerated in the act, which has been found to be insufficient to reach persons

who set fire to carpenter shops, &c.

Mr. Dunham, from the Select Committee to Mr. Dunnam, from the select committee to which was referred the subject of reporting a bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September 28, 1848, made a report in relation to the subject.

to the subject.

Among the executive communications laid before the House, to-day, was one from the President, enclosing letters from Abbott Lawrence, our Minister to England, on the subject of the circular of Earl Grey, with reference to peopling the British West India Islands with free persons of color from the United States. The purport of the letters of Mr. Lawrence is, that he had conversations with Lord Grey and Lord Palmerston, and they assured him that it was remote from their intention to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the Southern States; but as many of the slave-holders in this country wished to get rid of their slaves, and the laws of some of the States not permitting emancipated slaves to remain n them, they conceived that the opening the West Indies to the colored people would be received with favor.

The document was referred to the Commit-

tee on Foreign Affairs. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, rose Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, rose to a question of privilege. He complained that the report, communicated to the House a few days ago by the President of the United States, from the three United States officers returned from that Territory, is not the same as the copy furnished him from the Department of State. He was as much surprised at the expressions of the official privited report as the appearance of the official printed report as he was at the publication of a like report a few days before in the New York Herald, both of which are different from the report which had been furnished to him by the State Department. He protested against the change or alteration of an official report containing or atteration of an omeial report containing such serious charges against the Government and people of the Territory which he has the honor to represent, and was about to submit a motion, when he was called to order, and pre-vented from continuing—general consent being

The select committee on the subject report The select committee on the subject reported yesterday a bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September 28, 1850. Mr. Bissell debated, until the expiration of the morning hour, the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, of which he was in favor.

of which he was in favor.

Mr. Houston complained of the delay in the public printing, and said that it prevented action on the appropriation bills.

The House then adjourned. THURSDAY, JANUARY 15.

By unanimous consent, the States were calle settlement of claims against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the

boat Company of the District of Columbia;

boat Company of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sibley introduced a bill giving to the several States of the Union the proceeds of certain public lands, for the support and relief of the indigent insane therein; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the bill reported by the select committee explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September 28, 1850. Mr. Tuck delivered his views.

The morning hour having expired, the House isposed of the several bills on the Speaker's

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SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE SEED. I SHALL have in store by the lat of Jacony, 1852, an-other supply of Osage Orange Seed, procured from the same source, and warranted equal in every respect to that sold by me last spring, and which gave such universal sat

Martion.
A very large proportion of the Osage Prange Seed brought A very large proportion of the Osage Grange Seed brought to this country during the past five years had been virally injured by the process employed in separating it from the fruit and by the alovenly manner in which it had been dried and prepared for market. Thus, through ignorance or fraud, the consumer has been subjected to vexatious disappointment and pecuniary loss, and the honest dealer imposed upon with an utterly worthiess article, until both have well nigh lost confluence in all the seed offered.

In view of this, sir. James Sumpter, an enterprising and intelligent farmer of this vicinity, for several years largely engaged in the aedging business, and who had suffer d great loss of time and money from the use of impure seed, went out to Texas in the fall of '850, and obtained some sixty bushels of seed a part of which he planted, the balance he

out to Texas in the fall of 1830, and obtained some sixty bushels of seed a part of which he planted, the balance being my stock of last season; and in every instance, so far as heard from, it has vegetated with entire success.

The article which i now advertise is being gathered under the succession of Mr. Sumpter, or his responsible agents, and purchase is who may laver me with their orders can confidently rely upon obtaining seed that is fresh, carefully selected from last year's crop of apples, and so cured as to retain its vitality unimps fred.

The full directions for culture, a.c., accompany each parcel sold

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thrifty condition, and will be securely packed for transportation to any part of the Union.

Price, \$6 per thousand, without extra charge for packages, or for drayage at Cincinnati.
Full information as to the time of planting, the mode of cultivation, the quantity of seed or number of plants required for a given length of hedge, &c, will be furnished by addressing

Wholesale Druggisk, and Agent for the sale of Nov. 27—so Landreth's Garden Seeds, Cincinnati, O. WANTED.

LOCAL and travelling Agents to envess for a Fire and a Lafe lusurance Companies throughout the different towns and counties of Chic. Kentucky, indiana, and Illinois. Address post paid, 80x 0. 902, Unionnett. Nov. 27—38. OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted and questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure re hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare use papers, and obtain patents in all enses where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of having exanthe Patent Office, prior to making applies

He has the henor of referring, by permission to Hon. He blsworth and Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioner ess during the past seven years.

ESTABLISHMENT. THE proprietor of Bassett & Prat 's Bonnet Rooms would most respectfully invite the ladies to examine one of the largest and most desirable stocks of Bonnets Ribbons, and Millinery Goods generally, in the city, at No. 50-1-2 Hano-verstreet, Boston, Massachusetts. Nov 13-2m PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT between Philadelphia and Pittsburg—time reduced to twenty-four hours. On and after the lat of December next, passengers will be carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in twenty-four hours, with only twenty-eight miles of staging over an excelent Turnpike. Fare, 311.

Tais is the shortest and best route between the Great West and the Atlantic sities, and the accommodations are in all respects of the highest character.

THOMAS TOORE,

Nov. 13.

ATTORNEY and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connectiont.

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